

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



[No. 16.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1842.

REPRINT.

[SIXPENCE.

## THE RECENT OUTBREAKS.

The semi-revolutionary movements that have been spreading so much alarm over all parts of the kingdom, are now happily subsiding into peace; the law has vindicated its majesty, and order and tranquillity are once more beginning to fold their wings over the land. It is in the truest spirit of satisfaction that we congratulate our readers upon this fast-approaching result. We gazed with a pitying and profound grief upon the sad catastrophe of madness to which the working-classes had been incited, and saw in the sudden exercise of their wild, unsettled, and lawless power, a picture of horror that could only recoil on themselves. If they were starving, we knew that food would not come to them because they quitted its fountain, labour, and pushed starvation to its last extreme. If they sought the maintenance of "Peace, law, and order," with which they mottoed their banners, and thought to impress the country with an imposing display of compact and gigantic moral force, we knew that "peace, law, and order," were not to be maintained in the ranks of sedition, and that there could be no morality in that force which exercised itself with brutal violence to stop the progress of manufacture, and to coerce those who would not have abandoned work at their own will. If Jack Cadeism, or the revolutionary spirit of undisguised turbulence, had assumed a mischievous mastery over their passions, then we knew that in the outbreak of a servile war, in which only the poorer orders swelled the insurrection, the military and civil force would be fearfully too strong for the populace, and the blood that streamed in the struggle would be from their own bosoms and beside their own hearths. If they were deluded by any species of political agitation—by the insidious brawling of Chartism, or the more tempting and treacherous plausibility of the Anti-Corn-law League—then we knew how wofully the deception would punish those whom it deceived, and how the trusting labourer would suffer under the exasperation which his poverty had led him but too readily to court. Lastly, if wrong and wretchedness and sorrow were the appalling springs of the frightful mischiefs that were threatened, then we knew how little they were to be alleviated by revolt, but rather how sadly their relief is retarded by it, and their smarting misery increased.

In all aspects, in every phase of contemplation, the disturbances were alike to be lamented and condemned: they had no wisdom in them; no foresight, no heroism; nothing to dignify or exalt; but everything to debase, to humble, and to afflict. Every man, not a wretch in spirit, must thank Heaven that they have subsided, and breathe an aspiration that no such lawless combinations of cruelty with folly may ever again sully the character of our labourers, or break loose upon the English soil.

We rejoice, too, that the restoration to tranquillity has been purchased at so little cost of life and blood, and that two serviceable truths have been also taught by its progress to the community:—first, that Anti-Corn-law Leagueism, with all the influence of a reduction of wages within its grasp, and with all the careful organization by which its plans of action have been imbued and condensed, has no power to revolutionize a country like this, for the purpose of forcing any particular measure down the national throat; and, secondly, that Chartism has, *per se*, no political power in the state, that it is only the whistling of a wind in the forest, that waves the branches, but cannot stir the trees; that it has no bone, no sinew, no muscle, no marrow—in a word, not one single emblem of giantude or element of strength. This we gather clearly from all the results of the late melancholy infatuation of the popular mind.

But now we come, with the return of peace, or at least the immediate prospect of it, to the consideration of the paramount question which all the movement has involved—we mean the real distresses of the people and the real causes of their distress. To discover, to grapple with, and to remedy these—*hic labor, hoc opus est.* It has been well said by a contemporary, that "if any man rest satisfied with the mere cessation of the disturbances, and the vague hope that nothing so disagreeable will occur again, or at all events not in his time, such a man may be safely charged with ignorance or apathy, or both." It concerns not only the security of the public, but the national honour, that the true cause of such a general movement of the manufacturing populace as we have recently

seen, should be carefully looked into; and if it be found that it arose from the actual discomfort of the people, owing to the pinching poverty and the absence of such means as are needful for the decent sustenance of humble life in England, then some bold and effectual step should be taken to remedy so great, so solemn, so truly disastrous an evil.

And this has been our great contention on the part of the poor—this we put in terms of glowing earnestness before Parliament closed its doors upon the people—this we wrote for, hoped for, prayed for, and that with heart and soul. Nor are we without trust, that what has occurred will have the strongest moral influence upon our rulers, and that, as soon as anxious wisdom and philosophy can devise the balm that should lull the spirit and be poured into the bosom of poverty, legislation will at once commence its active functions, and the Government diffuse something like a smile of cheerfulness over the shadowy features of that squalid want which, if bad to contemplate, must be worse to bear. The noises of agitation may be comparatively hushed; the barb of sedition may be blunted or seethed in corrosion; the golden harvest may shake its waving wealth before the anti-corn-law leaguer, even though its sign of plenty should dim the gladness of his eye; the shouting for the Charter may well be tolerated among the other harmless "Cries of London;" but in the restored repose of the moment, in the confidence of the popular mind, the poor must not for an instant be forgotten now. Their misery is that blot upon our social condition which humanity demands to see removed; their welfare is that contentful picture which gentle Christianity is all alert to paint; their grievances are what patriotism comes armed to redress; their happiness is

the keystone to the happiness of all the rest of the community—to the greatness, the freedom, the peace, and prosperity of all our English realm.

The task of going to the very core of the distresses that have pressed them down, and of seeking some speedy alleviation for them, should go home to the business and bosom of Government like an arrow into the bull's-eye. No evasion, no hesitation, no delay. We know that the poverty of this country has become a great national question, its causes not easily probed—its evils not easily remedied—its cravings not easily fed. But it is because it has grown into a mighty Upas tree that therefore we should sap its poison, and wither its branches, and pluck it down! And those Ministers will indeed be happy who shall but half accomplish the task: their fame and the gratitude of the country will be in proportion to the difficulties with which they have to cope—the clashing interests that shall be set up to thwart them—the disappointments that shall obstruct their progress, and the dangers that shall gather upon their way. We implore Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues to turn all their energies of statesmanship to this rewarding bourn. Let them go fearlessly down into the depths of all the evil—let them sacrifice prejudice, and even opinion, to the starving need—let them generously and dauntlessly strangle the New Poor-law at a grasp, as it lies, like some deformed offspring of tyranny, rocking in its cradle of crime—let them legislate in mercy for the grievance of the moment, but in wisdom against the future ill—let them, in a word, lift up the hearts of the lowly in condition, and the oppressed in want, and not only shall the voice of England, but the hand of Heaven, shed blessings upon them and upon their sway.



MEETING OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND KING OF PRUSSIA AT ST. PETERSBURG.

## THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT ST. PETERSBURG.

An event of no ordinary kind is the subject of the above engraving, which depicts most faithfully the late visit of the King of Prussia to the metropolis of the Emperor of Russia. A most secret affair has this meeting been, and a considerable air of mystery has pervaded the entire movements of both

monarchs. None of their own papers have dared to report it. But the English press is Argus-eyed, and we are enabled not only to report this secret and important meeting, but also to give a vivid representation of the review in front of the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg, the great feature of the visit.

This Palace, which appears to the left in our view, is the largest

royal residence in Europe, and is said to be capable of lodging the enormous number of eleven thousand persons! It is a classic construction, in a very pure and grand style of architecture, but has no peculiar national feature, and this is the case with all the public buildings and general residences of this capital. He who comes here expecting to find something national and characteristic in the general appearance of the houses will be completely disappointed. But the absence of a *Russian* look may be accounted for in the fact, that not only the palaces, but all the streets were built by foreigners, chiefly Italian architects.

The utmost uniformity is preserved in the arrangement and buildings of this city. No man dare follow his own plan as to the outside of his house, whatever he may do within. The plasterer's trowel and painter's brush are set to work every year all over the city, an imperial *Ukase* enforcing the repairing and beautifying of each house upon its inhabitants, and no excuse received for the inconvenience or annoyance that such regulation may give. By this means the foot-ways or pavements were formed, that now give an air of cleanliness and comfort which were formerly strangers to this city. The Emperor's visit to England, more than 20 years ago, convinced him of their utility; and upon his return to St. Petersburg, where few persons could walk for the rough stones and deep mire, he issued an *Ukase* enjoining every proprietor of a house to lay the footpaths in its front with slabs, and thus form a pavement. "Obedience or Siberia" was the word, and, at all risks, inconvenience, or expense, there was no remedy but to obey.

Our view comprehends the Church of Isaac, a structure of much elegance, and in the Italian style. The bridge, an exceedingly plain wooden construction, is in front; the central object being the colossal statue of Peter the Great, one of the modern wonders of the world.

In this place, the very focus of the grandeur of St. Petersburg, some of the many reviews took place for the amusement of his Majesty of Prussia. But what does it all mean? It is perhaps very natural for his Prussian Majesty to visit St. Petersburg, the Empress being his sister; but why is the visit so very mysterious, and so very military? Day after day, for three weeks, have soldiers been paraded before the eyes of the Prussian King, and the clang of the military-music, and all the "pomp, pride, and circumstance of glorious war," the one-absorbing passion of absolute monarchy, revelled in most luxuriously. It is the delight of Nicholas to surprise; for that alone he lives, and for that he would almost sacrifice life. It is a part of his policy to surprise his people by encountering difficulties of every kind, which his iron frame enables him to do with impunity: inspecting his fleet, and going out to sea in storms that would make most folks tremble; flying here and there in the face of every danger; accomplishing journeys, and doing all kinds of things that nobody else would do. His people hold up their hands at the narrative of such dare-devil exploits, and exclaim, "*Eto stranno*—It is strange—Nicholas is a wonder." And the Imperial Autocrat is repaid in the awe with which he is regarded by them; for by his activity he has brought himself to be looked upon as a demi-god, and they cannot conceive of any difficulty that he would not be well able to surmount. The advantages which this admiration gives him in accomplishing his measures, and in keeping down the most distant attempt at revolt, are incalculably great. There is deep policy in all this; he is just the sovereign for the people he rules, and has succeeded in obtaining the love and the fear of his people, a conjunction of feeling very essential to himself and his plans.

Was the great military display then made before the Majesty of Prussia part and parcel of "the system" of the Autocrat? Is it a quiet display of power that it would be obviously dangerous to offend? or is it intended to convince all whom it may concern that the "bleak north" is in every way as important and as deserving of royal visits and proper consideration as "our own little island?" If we show gold plate, and snug, but splendid, dinner halls, and all that render peaceful life glorious and beautiful, an equally impressive display may be furnished in St. Petersburg of much that would render an offence given to such a power a rather uncomfortable thing to the offender. Demi-savage Russian soldiers paraded by the thousand before one's eyes are, we fancy, no pleasant things to contemplate; and what mind could fail in being perfectly convinced both of their numbers and their efficiency, if they were regularly brought forward, with drums beating and colours flying, for three mortal weeks. Very delightful, no doubt, it is to his Majesty of Russia, as it is to most military monarchs, to feel that the power rests with him of depopulating by the sword much of God's beautiful world when an occasion serves, for it cannot always be exerted even as sovereigns wish. Much may they delight in armed camps, for

"The amiable vice,  
Hid in magnificence and drowned in state,  
Loses the fiend. Assumes the name of glorious war,  
And through the admiring crowd,  
Uncur'd, the ornamented murderers move!"

It is not to be wondered at that the King of Prussia, escaping from all this, returned home at the beginning of last week, and immediately buried himself in the Sans-Souci Palace, where once the wit of Voltaire and the policy of Frederick the Great found resting-places and relaxation. The name is certainly propitious. Is the head of his Majesty also *sans souci*, or do cares beset it since this secret visit? But it is dangerous to touch the crowned heads of Europe; and we leave his Majesty no doubt entirely absorbed in the splendid baptismal salver intended for his godson, our young Prince of Wales. May nothing less peaceful disturb him; and the arts of peace find a patronage where the art of war has reigned for centuries—we mean in the minds of the rulers of kingdoms.

The following singular statement of a private correspondent, dated Frankfort-on-the-Main, August 15, we copy from a weekly contemporary of the highest respectability. We are disposed to regard it with doubt, but still feel bound to give it as we have received it:—

**DIABOLICAL PLOT OF THE RUSSIAN NOBLES TO MURDER THEIR EMPEROR AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.**—All England will be startled and horrified at this announcement. It is but too true. It comes from a source which defies contradiction; and I beg that, in any comments made upon it in your columns, not the slightest doubt or question may be raised as to the correctness of the information which your correspondent has received. The grand day of the nuptial jubilee at St. Petersburg had nearly proved a day of deep and dreadful mourning. Under Divine Providence, the terrible calamity was averted only by the wonderful presence of

mind of the King of Prussia; and in this how visible has been the protecting interposition of the Almighty! From the very first moment that the Emperor of Russia resolved upon promulgating the *Ukase* which has redeemed millions of slaves from the chains of their tyrants, the nobles became enraged against him to the utmost pitch of exasperation, and entered into a dark and widely-spread conspiracy to take his life upon the very first convenient opportunity that might present itself. Believing that the emancipation of the serfs had been earnestly suggested and recommended to the Emperor by the King of Prussia, they determined that the latter great and good monarch should perish at the same moment with their sovereign. With the fixed and fell purpose of carrying their atrocious project into execution, they waited with impatience for the hour which was to bring both monarchs together amidst the acclamations of hundreds of thousands. In the meantime the Emperor received private information of their diabolical design, but concealing it from his illustrious brother-in-law, he ordered that the chiefs of the conspiracy should be instantly seized and sent off to Siberia. His orders were promptly executed; but this only served to increase the number of murderous villains who had previously doomed him to death, and decided that he ought never to have been permitted to live unless as the passive instrument of their will. Looking forward to the 25th of July (O. S.) as their idea of March, they prepared to muster in overwhelming numbers on that day, caring not whether they deluged the streets of St. Petersburg with blood, provided they shed the blood of their intended victims. The signal for slaughter was to be given at a late hour of the day, when all their forces should have assembled. Meanwhile the Emperor, being accurately informed of all their proceedings and machinations throughout his European dominions, adopted every possible precaution to guard against danger so awfully imminent. He ordered to the capital all those troops on whose fidelity he thought he could most rely, and removed to a considerable distance those whom he distrusted. He quadrupled the number of his body guards, selecting this augmentation from corps of tried and devoted loyalty. By this time the King of Prussia was on his way to St. Petersburg; and scarcely had his Majesty landed on the shores of the Neva, when he could perceive, from his reception, the envenomed feelings of prejudice and hatred which the nobles had excited against him. Hastening on to the palace of Peterhof with all possible speed, he resolved to get back to his own country with as little delay as decency would permit, being impatiently anxious to escape from a rude, barbarous, and inhospitable land. There is no doubt whatever that, fearing the worst, he was prepared to be continually upon his guard. The interchange of domestic and affectionate regards, between him and the members of the imperial family, was short and abrupt on this account. But it was deemed politic that, at any risks, a public demonstration of family union and family happiness should be made upon a scale of unprecedented grandeur. The Prussian Monarch, however, was immovably resolved that the time which his part in the pageant was to occupy should not exceed one short hour! Leaving the Palace of Peterhof amidst compact masses of faithful guards, both cavalry and infantry, their Imperial and Royal Majesties arrived in the great square of St. Petersburg at a much earlier hour than those who were intent upon their destruction were led to expect. The admirable foresight of the King of Prussia thus disconcerted all the plans of the conspirators; for while they thought the grand scenes of the day were only about to commence, they were nearly all over. The monarchs embraced each other in the midst of the grand square with evident emotion—the troops presenting arms, and peals of artillery resounding in all directions, as well from the land side as from the shipping in the Neva. The guards were then put through some few evolutions, but in no instance so as to interfere with the compactness of their lines, and immediately afterwards their Majesties returned in safety to Peterhof, which was in all respects converted into a strong garrison, while every spot of ground around it was covered with the Imperial Guards, and the stanchest troops of the line occupied all the principal streets of St. Petersburg. In the meantime, as the hour for giving the signal approached, the conspirators were seen advancing in separate detachments towards the spot where they were to act, a vast united host; but, the force opposed to them being overwhelming, they were obliged to disperse in various directions; not, however, before they gave convincing proofs that among the Russian nobles and their adherents are to be found thousands of the most ferocious and blood-thirsty savages in the universe.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**FRANCE.—PARIS, August 20.**—The regency question has given rise to a very animated debate, in which figure the most distinguished men of whom the Chamber of Deputies can boast. The objections against the law are of a twofold character. First, that the regency ought of right to devolve upon the mother of the minor. Secondly, that the law which appoints the Duke of Nemours Regent ought to stop there, and not proceed to supply the vacancy which would arise in case of his death. Then there is the general and sweeping protest against the competency of the Chamber to discuss the Regency Bill; while, in the speeches of some orators, all these objections, special as well as general, become mixed together. To the first class of objections, M. Guizot has replied in effect that formerly, when the monarchy rested upon an aristocracy, and when the Queen was surrounded by a brilliant court, that then a regency might, with comparative safety, be entrusted to female hands; but that at present, when Government rests upon a democratic basis of so wide a character, the task becomes, for a woman, too rude. Although the minister urged, with his usual power, many striking views of the subject, yet the main argument seemed to turn upon the altered state of society since 1830. The second objection appears to have afforded the strongest handle against the proposed regency. Some pedantic Legitimists and quibbling Republicans call for a National Assembly to elect the Regent; the former find precedents somewhere about the time of King Clovis, while the latter claim upon the sovereignty of the people. The good sense of the Chamber has, in this instance, proved a match for both. The leaders of all parties, the Republican alone excepted, affirm the capability of the three only recognised powers of the state to pass a Regency Bill. Indeed, after the abolition of the hereditary rights of the peerage, it is somewhat late to raise an objection of this kind.

The journey of the King and Royal family to the Chateau d'Eu had been postponed for a day or two in consequence of a slight indisposition of the Duchess of Orleans. The rupture between the left centre and left sides of the Chamber of Deputies, is the grand split between MM. Thiers and Odilon Barrot, the leaders of the dynamic Opposition Liberals, and will continue during the recess to supply French journalists with ample themes for their leading articles. M. Thiers was to leave Paris with his family, on Saturday night, for Switzerland, Baden, and Prussia—at least his passports were made out for those countries. The Regency Bill was presented to the Chamber of Peers on Saturday afternoon by Marshal Soult. After reading the *exposé*, which was similar to that read in the Deputies, the standing committees were summoned for yesterday (Tuesday), to hear the Commission. The bill is expected to be voted to-morrow, or Friday at the latest.

The *Quotidienne* states, from Bar-le-Du, that Marshal Duke de Reggio is dangerously ill.

"Admiral Hugon's squadron," says a letter from Toulon, "has again sailed from the islands of the Hyères, for Corsica."

**SPAIN.**—The Spanish news continues to be of the most uninteresting nature. We look in vain over the Madrid journals of the 15th, and Barcelona papers of the 16th, for facts worthy of some notice. The Bayonne *Phare des Pyrénées* of the 19th announces that the Infante Don Francisco de Paula and family were to leave St. Sebastian on the 21st, for Bilbao.

**SIMON BOLIVAR.**—The Madrid journals publish the text of a law promulgated at the Caraccas, in virtue of which the mortal remains of

Simon Bolivar, the chief of the independence of South America, are to be removed from Santa Maria, where they lie at present, to the metropolitan church of Caraccas. The anniversary of the funeral is to be henceforward a day of public mourning, and the statue of Bolivar is to occupy an honourable place in the Parliament House.

**PORTUGAL—LISBON,** Monday, Aug. 15.—The Cortes will be protracted for some months, when the debate on the address is concluded in the Chamber of Deputies, and a financial vote of confidence taken. The reconstruction of the ministry will then be completed. The crisis, however, may still prove fatal to the present government. No apprehension whatever is entertained in well-informed quarters, of aggression on the part of Spain, though the quidnuncs have made much fuss about "wars and rumours of wars." The arrangements for the effective levying of the *decima*, or tax of 10 per cent. upon property, have now assumed a tangible shape, and the tax will be immediately levied upon all English residents in any shape connected with business, as well as upon the French and Spanish, and the subjects of all other nations whose exemption ceased with the ratification of the commercial treaty with England. The recognition of the present dynasty of Portugal by Russia, which gratifying intelligence has just reached the Government here in an official shape, concurs with a variety of other circumstances to afford a cheering prospect for the future. It is understood that a Russian minister will arrive here speedily. Within less than 12 months the diplomatic relations of the country have been strengthened by the accession of Austria, Sardinia, Prussia, and Russia. The *Calcutta*, her Majesty's line-of-battle ship (84) arrived here in the course of the week from Gibraltar, and set out after 24 hours' stay for Portsmouth. This being the feast of Nostra Senhora da Penha, vast crowds are repairing to Cintra, where a very splendid *funccão* will take place on the beautiful Serra this evening. All the ministers and principal officers of state proceeded this morning to the ancient Moorish Palace, where her Most Faithful Majesty now holds her court.

The principal theme of our Portuguese correspondent's letter is the efforts of the Spanish minister—efforts fortunately frustrated by the exertions of our authorities—to get out a slave belonging to a Spaniard named Vincent, which had been taken at Mozambique two years ago under the Portuguese flag and sent to Lisbon. This vessel was then called the *Gloria*, but General Marinho, who seized her, gave her his own name. The efforts of the owner, backed by the Spanish authorities, prevailed in obtaining her release, and she was fitted up at Lisbon for another expedition, intending to go first to Cadiz, and then to the coast of Africa; she was made over to a Portuguese, but subsequently obtained Spanish papers, and took the name "Grande Antile." However, on the repeated remonstrances of the British authorities, the voyage has been stopped. She had seven caronnades on board, besides staves for 30 water pipes. Some of the Portuguese subordinate authorities were supposed to be implicated in this business, and a strict inquiry was to be instituted.—*Morning paper.*

**FRANKFORT RIOTS.**—Several of the workmen at Frankfort, who were condemned last year to several years of imprisonment for a political association, have just received a remission of the remainder of their sentence.

The *German Journal of Frankfort* states that M. Isaac Harwig d'Eassin, a Jew, who died lately at Hamburg, leaving no children, has bequeathed his fortune, amounting to 200,000f. banco (about 2,000,000f.) to charitable establishments.

**GOTHA,** Aug. 12.—A dreadful fire broke out yesterday in the village of Tambach; the flames were driven by the wind, and spread with such rapidity, that all exertions to check them were in vain. Of 320 houses, 142 were burned, besides the church and the buildings attached to it. By this calamity 1400 persons have lost their all.

**BRUSSELS,** Aug. 18.—The Prince of Leiningen has just arrived at Brussels. The Prince and Princess of Saxe Gotha, coming from Ostend, arrived this day at the Palais of Brussels. Their Majesties the King and Queen, in deep affliction for the death of the Duke of Orleans, do not yet receive visitors at Lucken. The King came after dinner to Brussels, to see his nephew and niece. Yesterday the Minister of War reviewed all the troops of the garrison. It was observed that many soldiers were taken ill in consequence of the excessive heat. The *Commerce d'Anvers* publishes the following news, which is not without importance:—"A letter from Valparaiso, of the 24th of April, which has been received here, speaks of the assembling in that port of a pretty considerable French fleet, the destination of which has hitherto been kept a secret, but which is supposed to be to take possession of some islands in the Pacific Ocean, to establish there the sovereignty of France. It will be remembered that about a year and a half ago England did something of the same kind; the object of this expedition, therefore, would be to counterbalance the preponderance which England endeavours to obtain in those seas."

**PRUSSIA.**—The *Russian State Gazette* announces that the town of Moekin, near Magdeburgh, has been reduced to ashes. Not more than fifteen houses were left standing, and upwards of one hundred families were left without shelter, and reduced to the utmost misery.

**CAPES OF GOOD HOPE.**—Intelligence from Port Natal reached Graham's Town on Saturday afternoon, that a collision had taken place between the Boers and the troops, in which the latter had been defeated with considerable loss. We should mention, that on the prior Thursday, a despatch had been received by the Lieutenant-Governor from Captain Smith, announcing his safe arrival at Natal. We understand that the Dutch appeared to have been taken by surprise at the appearance of the troops. They had, however, posted several inflammatory notices addressed to the people, which Captain Smith took the liberty of removing, and substituting in their stead the governor's proclamation. He also hauled down the Natal pennant, and substituted in its place the British flag. So mistrustful, however, was he of the intentions of the Boers, that the parties he sent out to cut wood and procure water, were accompanied by an armed escort. They were provided with provisions but for two or three days, though luckily these were supplied by the "Pilot," which had been sent round from the Cape for that purpose. The particulars of the conflict, as far as we have been enabled to gather them, are these:—It appears that the Boers had succeeded in capturing a number of oxen, which had been turned out to graze; Capt. Smith allowed them a certain time to restore them, and finding that they did not comply with his demand, resolved to attack their encampment by night. For this purpose he took about half his force, and two 6-pounders, and commenced his march about eleven o'clock at night. The encampment of the Boers is distant from the entrenchment of the troops about two miles in a westerly direction. The road, as it approaches the fortifications of the Dutch, has mangrove trees on one side, and water on the other. It comprehends, in short, a portion of the bight of the Bay of Natal. The troops had proceeded without mishap to a place called Kengela, which is within some 600 yards from the Boers' camp, when on a sudden a murderous fire of musketry was opened upon them from behind the trees; no enemy was to be seen. The flashes were the only indication of the proximity of a foe. The troops returned the fire, and the engagement lasted three quarters of an hour. Lieut. Wyatt, a young artillery officer of much promise, was amongst the foremost who fell. He was shot through the head. Captain Lonsdale, of the 27th, was wounded in the arm and leg, though, we are happy to say, not dangerously; also, Lieut. Tunnard, of the 27th. Of the oxen drawing the guns, some, we believe, were killed, and some ran away; so that the field-pieces were obliged to be abandoned, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Captain Smith then retired to his fortifications, and the Boers, as we hear, under the impression that they had annihilated the whole of the troops, subsequently made an attack upon the British camp, when they were repulsed, with the loss, it is supposed, of a considerable number of their companions; a quantity of horses and guns were afterwards found upon the spot, belonging to the slain. A Dane, it is said, betrayed the intentions of Captain Smith to the Boers, and thus enabled them to waylay their opponents.—*Cape Frontier Times*, June 18.

**UNITED STATES, CANADA, &c.**—**COWES,** Monday Night.—His Belgian Majesty's steam-ship British Queen, has just arrived from New York, having made the passage in 15 days. She left New York on the 7th instant, to which date inclusive she brings letters and papers. Her intelligence is highly favourable. The American papers say but little on the subject of Lord Ashburton's mission, because none of the details have transpired. It is well known, however, in New York, that every point is in a fair way of being settled. The negotiation is conducted on the part of the American Government by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Webster; and on the part of the British Government by Lord Ashburton, who have both full powers to arrange every matter, and who are both instructed by their respective Governments to bring the affair to a peaceful conclusion. The north-eastern boundary question has been already satisfactorily arranged. The case of the Creole has also been adjusted; and that of the Caroline is now on the *tapis*, and will speedily be settled. It is rumoured that the right of search question has also been arranged,

The north-western boundary, it is thought, will not be entered into at present, as the necessary surveys have not been completed, and will take a long time ere they are so. It is understood in New York that the questions are to be submitted to the Senate separately. This is not the case—the whole of the questions will be first arranged, and then submitted to the Senate simultaneously, as forming a complete treaty; and it is fully expected that, as a whole, they will not meet with any opposition, as the majority of that body are understood to be predisposed to terminate the matter amicably if possible. Amongst the passengers who have come over by the British Queen, are Mr. Silas, Mr. Stilwell, United States Marshal for the district of New York, who has left Washington as a special messenger, but on matters no way connected with Lord Ashburton's mission, although it is supposed to the contrary in New York. He has proceeded to Antwerp and Paris, and will then visit England. The Tariff-bill has passed the Senate by a majority of three, but it is expected that the President will veto it. The War-spouse, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, was still at New York. The following are extracts from the New York papers:—

**THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.**—It gives us great pleasure to announce that everything connected with this important affair is now in a fair way to be speedily and amicably settled. The last of the British Commissioners from Maine passed through this city yesterday, on his way home from Washington. He states that all the details of the treaty, as we have before given them, have been agreed to, and signed by all the parties interested; and nothing remains but the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, which is expected now to take place in a very few days. This is a good sign. And in addition to the above, we learn that Governor Kent, of Maine, who is still in Washington, has written letters home, expressing his full conviction that the boundary treaty will be confirmed by the United States Senate.

**BALTIMORE.**, Aug. 6.—From gentlemen who arrived from Washington last evening, I learn that there are rumours that Lord Ashburton has determined upon leaving the city in a few days, preparatory for his return to Europe, and that the boundary difficulties between the two nations had been positively and amicably settled. A decline of 50 cents per bbl. has taken place in flour during the past week. The market is now well-stored, and Howard-street standard brands can be had at 5 dollars 50 per bbl.; City Mill, too, has fallen to 5 dol. 87½; Susquehanna, 5 dol. 62½; inspections of the week are 10,059 barrels, and 324 half barrels, besides 82 barrels rye flour, and 259 corn meal. Wheat is coming in plentifully, and rules from 1 dol. to 1 dol. 15, according to quality. Beef cattle in demand, and sales were made at 4 to 5 dollars per 100 lbs. Whiskey in hds. 25 cents, in bbls. 26 cents.

**STATE OF THE COUNTRY.**—**NEW YORK.**, Sunday, Aug. 7.—Upon this subject there is not much that can be said to send out by the British Queen for the information of our numerous European readers. We are without a tariff, without a currency, without credit, and should be better off if, for a few months, we were without a Congress. The Tariff Bill has passed both houses; and as it still contains the distribution clause, the President will veto it. Still the Attorney-General thinks that the present law is sufficient to enable the Government to collect the revenues under it. In the meantime all duties are paid under protest. Congress will adjourn in a delicious row in two or three weeks, perhaps in less time. We hope so; but not before the Senate passes the treaty with Great Britain. In the meantime all the interested parties are satisfied with the treaty, and Lord Ashburton is preparing to return home. A few miserable politicians and office-beggars are trying to form a third political party, but it will not succeed. The cotton and corn crops are abundant, and Heaven is smiling on the industrious and deserving. In the meantime Satan takes care of his own in Wall-street, and is stirring up the elements of strife in Congress.

**PHILADELPHIA.**, Aug. 8.—Thousands of working men are out of employ in this city and its vicinity. As connected with the subject of employment in this country, a stronger commentary cannot be adduced than the fact that three packets which have left New York for Europe, within the last few days, have carried back again to their homes nearly 500 emigrants who had recently arrived. The Andromache left New York on Thursday for Liverpool, with 220 returned emigrants. This city (long designated as the city of "brotherly love") has been called upon to put down a most infuriated and destructive mob. It was excited by a procession of blacks, who imprudently, but not unadvisedly, displayed certain banners, intended to be descriptive of the horrors of slavery. This display, it was supposed, had been suggested by the abolitionists, and was considered as an insult to those who advocated and sustained on this subject the institutions of the south. As these institutions are guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, the indignity offered was almost universal; and the feeling of indignation and resentment was co-extensive. It is true the great mass of those who took an active part in the riots were of the labouring class of citizens; but they were countenanced, if not cheered on, by many in more elevated stations of life. It is believed that there is not a city in the Union where the blacks have received more kindness and support than in Philadelphia. A large proportion of the population are of the sect of Quakers, and for more than half a century slavery has not been felt in that city. It might fairly have been presumed, that if there was a spot in the United States where such an exhibition might be permitted peaceably to pass on, that was the spot. And yet, what has this display produced in the city of "brotherly love?" Nothing but riot, bloodshed, and great destruction of property. Innocent women and children driven from their quiet homes, and hunted from street to street, and place to place, like beasts of prey.

**CANADA.**—All is quiet and happy in this part of the world. Lady Bagot has given a grand drawing-room in Quebec. A great number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen were presented to her. Her dress was remarkable for a large display of jewels in her tiara and stomacher.

**FIVE DAYS LATER FROM AMERICA.**—**LIVERPOOL.**, Wednesday.—By a very speedy voyage of the Great Western steamer, commanded by Captain Hoskins, we have been put into possession of New York journals to the 11th instant, inclusive. They contain some rather important intelligence, as they further corroborate the favourable advices regarding the settlement of the heretofore disputed questions between Great Britain and the United States. We further learn that messenger from Lord Ashburton has arrived by this steamer, and that he is the bearer of the foregoing favourable news. The Revenue Bill has passed the House by a small number, but the President had thought proper to veto the measure, by which act he had incurred the displeasure of a great portion of the community of the United States. We have no other items of political intelligence of importance by this arrival. Cotton had met a moderate demand since the departure of the last steamer, and prices had been steadily supported. Flour was rather dull, without any material variation in price.

**PROMOTIONS.**—Rev. Dr. James to the incumbency of St. Thomas, Charterhouse. Rev. Arthur Thompson, Cambridge, to the rec. of Ashby-cum-Fenby, Lincolnshire. Rev. Mr. Harrison to the ministry of Trinity Episcopal Chapel, St. George's-in-the-East. Rev. Griffith Evans to the vic. of Venvie, Cardigan. Rev. George Redwar to the ministry of St. Thomas, Chancery-lane. Rev. G. Elton, to the curacy of St. Nicholas, Worcester. Rev. George Gibbons, curate of Weaverham, to the perp. cur. of Wilton, Cheshire, vacant by resignation. Rev. J. S. Newman to the rec. of Hockliffe, Bedfordshire. Rev. R. Frost to the incumbency of St. Matthias, Manchester. Rev. J. Graham to be chaplain to the gaol of Londonderry. Rev. T. Ingham, perp. cur. of Congleton, Cheshire, to the church recently erected at Rainhill. Rev. Charles Laing, late cur. of Chesham, Bucks, to be chaplain to the E.I.C. in the Bombay presidency. Rev. J. Steed, cur. of Sutton Valence, to be domestic chaplain to the Earl of Macclesfield. Rev. R. E. Tyrwhitt, late cur. of Ryme, Dorsetshire, has been appointed assistant chaplain to the E.I.C. at Bomba.

**DEATHS.**—Rev. E. C. Wright, rector of Pitsford, Northampton. Rev. R. Watson, 80, rec. of Christchurch and St. Ewen, Bristol. Rev. John Hughes, 74, forty three years rec. of Llanvalteg, Carmarthen. Rev. T. Fisher, 82, formerly rector of Salicote, Warwick. Rev. I. Whitty, 90, rector of Kilrush, and sixty-five years vicar of the Union of Moyarts and Inniscattery, county Clare.

**THE MURDER AT SWANSEA.**—On Wednesday week the coroner's inquest was resumed at the Town-hall, and evidence brought forward, which seems to show that the barbarous outrage was pre-meditated. By the evidence of a young man, it appears that he, together with the five murderers, were drinking at a public-house called the Rising Sun, and that they left about twelve o'clock on Monday night. Soon after, he stated, the whole six met again at the house of Davies, one of the men implicated, but he denied that they met there by appointment. It would appear that Davies, at whose house they met, was the instigator of the whole affair, simply because the deceased and some other Irishmen had undertaken to work under price. After a very lengthened inquiry, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the five prisoners—William Davies, William Thomas, David Rees, John Evans, and John Lewis, all natives of Swansea and the neighbourhood. They heard the verdict with the greatest indifference. The name of the unfortunate deceased was John Bowring.

**MYSERIOUS SUICIDE ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.**

At a late hour on Saturday night Mr. Baker, the coroner, held an inquest at the Coborn Arms, Coborn-road, Bow, on the body of Wm. Weir, a farrier, aged 42. John O'Brien, constable 42 of the Eastern Counties Railway Police, said that on Saturday morning, about four o'clock, whilst on a ballast engine going from the Shoreditch terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway to Stratford, he discovered, near the Old Ford-road, Bow, the deceased apparently in a sitting posture against the railings of a gentleman's garden, abutting on the railway. He wondered what he could be doing there, and stopped the engine. On going back to the spot he found the deceased strangled by a rope attached to some hooks fixed on the top of the pailings. There was not sufficient height for him to stand up and hang himself, and it appears as if he must have reduced himself to a sitting posture in order to effect such a purpose. He was a married man, but was at variance with his wife, (who was in excellent circumstances) and did not live with her. Verdict—"That the deceased was found dead apparently by hanging, but whether by his own act or that of any other person or persons there was no evidence to show."

**FATAL ACCIDENT FROM LIGHTNING.**—In the appalling thunder storm which occurred on Wednesday week, a poor woman, the wife of a miner, John Ward, of Birdwell, was in the house with her six children, during its progress. The whole household was in extreme alarm, and she had just commended her children to the keeping of Heaven, when a most vivid flash of lightning, followed by an instantaneous and awful crash occurred; the lightning burst through the roof, darted down the walls, shattering the works of a clock to atoms, and laid the poor woman a corpse on the floor, leaving her terrified household uninjured.—*Leeds Mercury*.

#### THE OAK.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

The owl to her mate is calling;  
The river his hoarse song sings;  
But the oak is marked for falling,  
That has stood for a hundred springs.  
Hark! a blow, and a dull sound follows;  
A second—he bows his head;  
A third—and the wood's dark hollows  
Now know that their king is dead.

His arms from their trunk are riven;  
His body all barked and squared;  
And he's now, like a felon, driven  
In chains to the strong dock-yard:  
He's sown through the middle, and turned  
For the ribs of a frigate free;  
And he's caulked, and pitched, and burned;  
And now—he's fit for sea!

Oh! now—with his wings outspread,  
Like a ghost (if a ghost may be),  
He will triumph again, though dead,  
And be dreared in every sea:  
The lightning will blaze about,  
And wrap him in flaming pride;  
And the thunder-loud cannon will shout,  
In the fight from the bold broadside.

And when he has fought, and won,  
And been honoured from shore to shore,  
And his journey on earth is done—  
Why—what can he ask for more?  
There is sought that a king can claim,  
Or a poet, or warrior bold,  
Save a rhyme and a short-lived name,  
And to mix with common mould!

**PORTRAIT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.**—By the time the presentation of petitions is concluded it may be half-past five o'clock, the hour at which the Prime Minister usually enters the house. You observe that tall man, one arm on his breast, the other concealed under the skirts of his blue frock-coat, walking briskly up the floor of the house, without stop or stay. Now he bows gracefully to the Speaker, and takes his seat in the centre of the Treasury Bench, next to the Home Secretary. He looks round, and seems care-worn and exhausted, as if the official duties of the day were sufficient for him, without being in addition harnessed to those of the senatorial night. He is what most women and some men would call a handsome man; his features regular, his complexion clear, his hair fair; dressed neither above nor under the good taste of a gentleman. If you did not know him, you might imagine him a wealthy merchant, a prosperous manufacturer, or banker; his expression and manner approach more nearly that of one of the highest commercial class than any other; that man is the Prime Minister of England. Yes, there he sits, the Premier, and we cannot help having a good stare at him. Not that he is more or less remarkable in point of physical stature than the generality of men:—he is evidently neither an Irish giant nor Tom Thumb the Great; nor is there anything particularly statesman-like in his air, manner, or expression. He is a prepossessing-looking man, with a letter-of-recommendation face, and there's an end on't. He looks one of those men you would select in a stage-coach, or on the deck of a steamer, for advances towards a travelling acquaintance, satisfied beforehand that you would meet with a favourable reception. But when one contemplates the man's position—when you come to consider how much is in his power for good or evil—how much depends upon him—what a large small human family look up to him as to some presiding genius, upon whose will depend the alteration of public prosperity or distress—when you think of the weighty interests intrusted to his vigilance and care—when you recollect that, placed as he is, war may be proclaimed from those lips, and that arm, no longer than another man's, can reach the Antipodes in mercy, vengeance, or justice—when you remember that to him, simple as he sits there, is delegated the patronage of the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the fates and fortunes of the aspiring intellect of England, in every way in which it can be exhibited as connected with public life, are more or less in his hands—that a smile from that man is fortune, and his frown exclusion from expected honours and coveted rewards—I say, whether you regard the weight of his responsibility, the depth of his care, or the height of his power, you cannot behold the Chief Minister of England without some emotion, with which you are unaffected in contemplating any private man, of a station however exalted.—The Prime Minister swells beyond the circumference of ordinary mortals. He is not a man; he is a body politic. We do not behold a Right Honourable Baronet; he is before our eyes a great governing abstraction. In royalty we regard the pride and pomp; but in him we see the circumstance of executive authority. Yet, great as he is, high as he is, above us as he is placed, he is, after all, the creature of the Crown, the humble servant of the law; the power that gave him power is yet more powerful than he; he is but as one of the genii, who in his turn is obliged to obey the spirits that obey him; he is tenant of power only at will; he holds all that his magnificent position bestows upon him, and enables him to bestow upon others, of the people of this country. Recollecting that the power of a Premier is but the power of the public will, devolved upon one man, exercised by one man for the time being, we have a greater interest in him; he is nearer us, and all that concerns him is our concern.—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

**HOW TO BEAT A WIFE.**—The editor of an American paper has found a way to beat his wife in the kindest and most considerate manner. He has her mesmerised, and then flogs the operator like vengeance. As feeling, taste, &c., are transferred, she catches a licking, and the world won't call the husband a brute.



#### PROVINCIAL.

**STIRLING.**, AUG. 18.—**THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.**—In the prospect of this event, Messrs. Wilson, Bannockburn, have received orders to prepare a large quantity of tartan for the Breadalbane and Drummond Highlanders.

**THE OPENING OF ERITH PIER.**—The opening of the new pier, which took place on Monday, was very gaily attended, and on the whole, highly auspicious. The pier is a neat little erection, well calculated for the convenience of those who may wish to take a summer noon's ramble upon this side of Gravesend.

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.**—Our readers will learn with pleasure that Dr. Howley is recovering, though gradually, from his recent rather severe indisposition.

**DEATH OF LORD GRAY.**—Lord Gray expired on Saturday last at Edinburgh. The late Francis Gray, Lord Gray of Gray, county Forfar, in the peerage of Scotland, was fourth son of John, twelfth Lord Gray. His lordship was born on the 1st of September, 1765, and was, consequently, within a few days of completing his seventy-seventh year. On the death of his brother William John, fourteenth Lord Gray, in December, 1807, he succeeded to the family honours and estates. He leaves issue, the Hon. John Gray, born on the 12th of May, 1798 (now Lord Gray), who married on the 23rd July, 1831, Miss Mary Anne Ainslie, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Ainslie; the Hon. Madeline Gray, born on the 11th of November, 1799; and the Hon. Jane Anne, born on the 24th of July, 1806, and married on the 17th of April, 1834, Captain C. P. Ainslie, Royal Dragoons. The deceased Lord was for many years one of the Scotch representative peers, but at the last election of peers his lordship retired in favour of Lord Rollo.

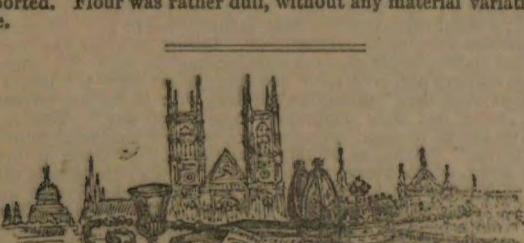
**LONDON AND DOVER RAILWAY.**—The line from Tonbridge to Headcorn, a distance of fifteen miles, is opened. This opening brings the line into proximity with Staplehurst, which is within seven miles of Maidstone, to which a branch line is intended to be made, and the whole length to Dover will be completed by the end of next year. Besides the great passenger traffic, which amounts to more than £1000 a week, the company will carry on a large traffic in hops and other agricultural produce.

**THE HOPS.**—We have scarcely ever seen a greater distinction in the quality of hops grown on good lands, than we have this year. From the excessive drought, the flea has made very extensive ravages, and it is impossible to form an idea of the extent of growth. The duty is under our former quotation, £150,000. We have heard of odds being taken against £135,000. Twenty-four hours' rain at this crisis would wonderfully increase the quotations.

**SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.**—On Monday last, between six and seven o'clock, the shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in the neighbourhood of Bangor, North Wales. The earthquake was felt at the same hour in every part of the county of Anglesey, but from what information has come to hand, it appears that the south-eastern portion of the island was chiefly visited.

**ALARMING FIRE AT SALISBURY.**—At eight o'clock on Saturday evening a very alarming fire broke out in the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Roe and Co., at Pain's Hill, Salisbury. At twenty minutes past nine the roof of the building fell in and illuminated the whole street.

**BRISTOL.**—**ACRAMAN'S BANKRUPTCY.**—On Saturday a meeting was held under this fiat at the Commercial-rooms, when Mr. W. E. Acraman was examined by Mr. Wynne Williams, of London, at considerable length, as to the circumstances under which a deed of gift was executed by the elder Acraman, in favour of his son, of certain pictures and effects, of the value of about £15,000, and the commissioners seemed inclined to determine against the validity of the deed, but deferred giving a final judgment on the case, as in all probability the question would have to be determined by the Court of Review.



#### THE CHURCH.

The Lord Bishop of Killarney has divided the living held by the late incumbent of Kilrush as follows:—Rev. Mr. Allen, to Kilkee; and the Rev. Mr. Whitty, grandson to the deceased, to Kilrush.

**ORDINATIONS.**—At an ordination by the Bishop of Montreal, in the Cathedral of Quebec, May 5th, the Rev. James Jones was ordained Priest. At an ordination by the Bishop of Toronto, in the Cathedral Church of St. James's, Toronto, May 8, 1842, the following gentlemen were ordained:

**Deacons.**—W. S. Darling, S.T. to the Mission of Mono. Alexander San. son, S.T.

**Priests.**—G. M. Armstrong, Missionary at Louth, Niagara district. John Macintyre, Missionary at Orillia, home district. Hannibal Mulkins, Missionary at Pakenham and Fuzroy, Bathurst district. T. E. Welby, Missionary at Sandwich, western district.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has been pleased to nominate his Domestic Chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Stanley Bowstead, M.A., to the Vicarage of Tarvin, near Chester, vacant by the cessation of the Rev. Robert Wilson Evans, M.A., late a Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

## THE RIOTS IN THE COUNTRY.

## DISTURBANCES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

## MANCHESTER.

SATURDAY.—To-day the soldiers have had a little exercise and excursion, but of the most harmless description; and, on the whole, we think they would scarcely have had better sport if they had been invited to a fox-hunt. For several days a large tract of land about three miles from Manchester, between the Bolton and Bury roads, called Kersall-moor, has been the general rendezvous of the disaffected, who have from thence sallied forth to the neighbouring works to turn out the hands, but in many cases have been de-

feated. On Friday an attack was made on the works in the neighbourhood, and everything was arranged for a brush. Gentlemen on horseback were scouring the country to ascertain from what quarter the turn-outs would march, in order to give the proper warning, but although kept in suspense, the establishments were not molested that day. About ten o'clock this morning, the colliers mustered at the usual place, and some delegates from the distant works harangued them on the subject of the great distress that existed among their body, but advised them to persist in their refusal to work, and to endeavour to prevent others from working, until the masters had acceded to their demands. Chartist was denounced,



SCENE AT GRANBY FIELDS DURING THE RIOTS, MANCHESTER.

and it was urged that they should confine themselves to the question of wages. They then broke up from the Moor, and passed on to some works near Clifton, a few miles distant, in order to act on the suggestions of the delegates. In the meantime, a messenger had been dispatched to Manchester, to apprise the authorities of their proceedings and intentions; and we have no doubt a couple of ciphers, as usual, were added to the right side of the actual number of the mob. Determined to act with spirit and effect, the two generals, Sir Thomas Arbuthnot and Sir William Warre, and staffs, Colonel Wemyss, and Messrs. Wankley and Wood, county magistrates, with Captain Burke and two companies of the 1st Dragoons, two field-pieces of the Royal Horse Artillery, and two companies of the Grenadier Guards, accompanied by 50 of the police force and two omnibuses, left Manchester at noon for the locality of the rioters.

They proceeded out of the Regent's-road, in the direction of Pendleton, and were guided in the track of the rioters, and came in sight of them in a field close to the Bury high-road, when the generals and staff, with 10 dragoons, immediately started off in advance. One look at the red coats was quite sufficient: no fox ever showed a greater desire for the security of his person than did these gentrified on breaking cover; nor did ever a guerrilla band take so many roads to safety. At the words "gallop! charge!" the colliers gave leg-bail, setting off in all directions—scampering over hedges, climbing gates, running through bushes, leaping ditches, swimming the canal, and wading the river. But the dragoons were on them, and there was no chance of escape, and less disposition to resist. The generals and staff pursued a party to the Bury and Bolton Canal, across which a barge was laid, with a plank to communicate with the opposite bank; but in the scrambling to get over, the plank gave way, and about a dozen were immersed in the water. The dragoons made for a bridge at a little distance, and were in time to cut off their escape, and to capture nine, two of whom were so exhausted by the sousing they had in the canal, that they could not walk. They were handed over to the police, who handcuffed them, and conducted them to an omnibus. The staff then forded the river Irwell, and proceeded to Henley, thence to Whithfield Church, got out on the Bury new road, and rode up to a tract of moss or bog. Here they found four men, who, on being questioned, said they were pigeons flying to Oldham, but the general, suspicious of their veracity, ordered them into custody. During this time the remainder of the detachments had not been idle. Dividing themselves, they made a wide circuit, sweeping round in fine style, and driving, as it were, the mob into dozens, making them prisoners, and handing them to the police. They had to ride some distance to get through at a gate or a gap, to follow the terrified turn-outs; but they leaped the hedges after the runaways, and immediately secured them. One or two of the dragoons got stuck in the moss, and with difficulty extricated their horses. Many of the colliers took to earth and burrowed in holes and pits, but they were found out; and a few laid down in the potato fields among the potato tops, but, like the ostriches, they only hid their heads. The prisoners were all collected together by the activity of the Grenadiers and police, and were secured in the omnibuses, many of them hatless, shoeless, and almost breathless.

In the course of their excursion the staff went to Compton's works. The men were called out, and the general gave them a lecture, giving them to understand that, if disorderly, he should do his duty; but, if they continued to work, they should be protected. The detachment returned to Manchester about four o'clock, having fifty-seven prisoners, whom they safely lodged in the New Bailey. One or two such

examples as this, and intimidation will soon be at an end. There was no one the least hurt in the capture.

MONDAY EVENING.—Affairs in this town have been very peaceable during the day, although the return to labour has not been near so general as was anticipated. At two o'clock information was received at the town-hall that a very large assemblage of persons was taking place in the ground near the Tinker's Gardens, St. George's road. It was considered by the authorities prudent to disperse the meeting, which was done with but a slight resistance. Affairs in the out-districts of Lancashire remain in a tranquil state.

TUESDAY MORNING, Eleven o'Clock.—Everything is going on as satisfactorily as the best lover of peace and order can desire. The workmen who resumed employment yesterday were not interrupted, and several more of the mills have returned to work to day.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Things preserve their tranquillity to-day, the hands returning willingly to employment. The only attempt to disturb the peace of yesterday was the effort of some hands to turn out the workpeople of Messrs. Kennedy's mill, in which they were only partially successful.

A few meetings were held in different parts of the town yesterday, but none of any account to disturb the peace. One, of the power-loom weavers, of about 400 or 500, was held in Travis-street, who resolved to remain out another fortnight, whatever privations they might submit to, or until they got the wages of 1839. The pensioners, who have been sworn in and acting as special constables, have all been discharged, but it has been thought advisable not at present to reduce the number of special constables who are in constant attendance at the Town-hall and other stations.

Intelligence was received at nine o'clock this morning, from Oldham, that a large meeting of factory people and colliers was held at 7 o'clock, when they were addressed by several speakers. They then dispersed into groups of about 200 each, one of which made an attack upon a mill near the church, breaking in the doors and windows. They were assailed by the police, who were, however, driven back, one being seriously injured in the head by a blow from a stone, and another having several of his ribs broken. The town was completely under mob law, and the authorities had sent to Ashton for military aid. The original meeting consisted of nearly 4000 persons.

Yesterday morning, about twelve o'clock, Mr. J. F. Foster, chairman of the quarter sessions, took his seat along with the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. D. Maude, at the New Bailey Court-house, for the purpose of pursuing the further examination of the prisoners charged with taking part in the present movement.

Several were examined and committed for trial.

## BLACKBURN, PRESTON, BOLTON, WIGAN, &amp;c.

THURSDAY.—Accounts from these places, and various other small manufacturing towns, all concur in stating that the public peace is not likely at present to be broken again, but the resumption of work is by no means general, in many cases the men still demanding the wages they had two years ago, and from which state reductions have been made to the extent of at least 15 per cent.

## STOCKPORT.

The masters, mill-owners, &c., opened their works generally on Tuesday, in deference to public opinion, but there appeared to be no disposition on the part of the workmen to resume their labour, and sufficient hands did not return to work the mills, so that they were again in many places closed. In the course of the morning, however, some apprehension was caused in the town in consequence of a large

meeting assembling at a village called Godley, about three miles from Stockport, in the open air. The fears of the inhabitants are now, however, abated, and it is the general opinion that a few days will see work again resumed. This morning (Wednesday) all is peaceful, and some of the special constables are discharged.

## BURSLEM.

MONDAY.—All is perfectly quiet. Several of the porcelain manufacturers have resumed work this morning, and nothing need be feared for the future. At Hanley a large meeting has been held, and an address of condolence has been forwarded to the Rev. Mr. Aitken, on the destruction of his house and property by the rioters.

## DUDLEY.

SUNDAY.—All quiet, and the magistrates are determined, as in Birmingham, to allow no begging and no public assemblages of the people.

WEDNESDAY.—At present all is quiet; but on Monday evening, either for malice or amusement, a ridiculous attempt was made to blow up a portion of the castle ruins. This was done by introducing several pounds of gunpowder into the hollow part of the foundation of the guard-room. The combustion displaced a stone or two, injured the adjacent trees, and made a deuced noise. The affair naturally excited some alarm in the neighbourhood until the circumstance was explained.

## STAFFORD.

AUGUST 21.—From about 30 to 40 prisoners have, for several evenings together, been brought, per train, from Whatmore to Stafford, as persons concerned in the riots of the late week; and 60 more are still in custody not yet heard before the magistrates. The number in the county gaol is already between 600 and 700, including other cases. Some of the Chartists have, not inappropriately, been stowed in the county asylum—palpable case of monomania. Last night 39 were brought (30 males and 9 females); several of the former not more than 12 years of age, all young, and all assuming a sort of dare-devil manner. The women were mostly youthful, several of delicate and decent appearance; they are chiefly committed for pilfering plate and other things at the burnt houses, one of them asserting that she only took them with a view to restore them to the plundered parties. Each night these captives are met at the station-house by a detachment of the Wolverhampton Yeomanry Cavalry, doing duty here, and a posse of special constables; they are thus escorted to the county prison. The Wolverhampton troop are now the only military here; the specials and a small band of pensioners are doing daily duty, mustering and drilling within the newly-extended area of the county gaol, which is beginning to assume the shape and capacity of a fortress, having projecting towers at the angles to command the flanks; while the lodge at the entrance is mounted with ordnance under the direction of Captain St. George, of the artillery. It would be injustice not to notice the admirable and soldier-like appearance and conduct of the Wolverhampton troop. Though yesterday and to-day have been a sort of lull in the insurrectionary storm, we have many indications of a menacing under current of action, which cannot be mistaken as to its intents, however short it may prove of further extensive mischief. Straggling parties have been passing through this town and its suburbs for the last two or three nights, and others early in the evenings; their general direction being for the south, where the colliers are nearly all out. Lord Talbot's men at



STAFFORDSHIRE COLLIES.

the Preston mines have been sworn in as special constables; but how far this will secure them from the influence of the mob movement, if continued, it is difficult to say. The price of coal at Wolverhampton has risen 10s. to 12s. per ton; selling now at £1 10s. per ton; a severe and oppressive tax on the middle classes, inns, &c., even at this period of the year, especially as coming in aggravation of the present ruinous increase of the poor-rate. The country round Wolverhampton, extending to Dudley, &c., is looked forward to with some suspicion, as the theatre of violence for the beginning of the week. The Chartists in this town express great confidence in the pending results; and there can be no doubt that a wide system of communication is kept up between the different places where the political select chiefly reside.

WEDNESDAY.—The number of prisoners in the county gaol last night was 693, among whom is Richards, the notorious Chartist leader from Hanley. Lord Sandon has remained in town for the last two or three days assisting the authorities.

## LEICESTER.

FRIDAY.—Large bodies of men, women, and children are walking about the streets; the police have orders not to allow any one to stand still; a slight resistance has been made in one or two instances, but the parties were soon overpowered. Daniel Ashwell has been taken to the station-house charged with exciting the mob. The mob, finding the military and civil force brought against them too powerful, say, that since they "cannot do anything with sticks and stones, they will serve out their oppressors some other way." This expression, we regret to state, appears to convey an intention to return to the "Swing" system, as, at this hour (9 P.M.), an alarm of fire has been given, which proves to have occurred in a rick of hay, the property of Mr. Haines, hosier, standing in a field belonging to the corporation, adjoining the road from Leicester to Lutterworth. The mob had held a meeting near the place not more than an hour before, and there is too much reason to fear that the stack has been intentionally set on fire. The engines were quickly on the spot; the rick was, however, entirely destroyed.

Twenty minutes past ten.—Mr. Goodyer, with eleven of the county police, have left the town by the railway train for Loughborough, where a large meeting of Chartists is being held. In the early part of the day the latter had paraded the streets, and entered the factories of Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Warner, and compelled the hands to turn-out. In the afternoon a body of them proceeded to Sheepshed and Hathem, and entered the houses of all the framework-knitters, for the purpose of causing them to leave their work; many refused, but in each instance a part of their frames was taken away, so that they were obliged to discontinue their labour. Hayfields, the policeman who was attacked by the mob last Friday, and has since been reported, but we are happy to state, falsely, to have died from the injuries inflicted, was surrounded by a large party of men, who groaned and used threats towards him. Mr. Phillips, a local magistrate, sent for a body of special constables, who succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Mr. Dawson and the Rev. J. Dudley, two other magistrates, attended at the house of Hayfields, to take his deposition relative to the attack made upon him and his house on the 12th instant. Warrants have been issued against six of the parties con-



A SCENE OF THE LATE RIOT AT PRESTON.

## RIOTS IN THE COUNTRY.

cerned. At Moira the men are erecting barricades near the bath and colliery.

AUGUST 20, six p.m.—An express arrived at the county office at eleven a.m. from Mr. Goodyer, the chief constable for the county, stating that he found Loughborough in such a state of disorganization, that he thought it imprudent to leave. A large meeting of the Chartist was addressed last night by a man named John Skerrington, a leader amongst the body, and one of the delegates to London in 1839, to obtain an interview with the then Prime Minister, who used language of so exciting nature, as to cause the magistrates to read the Riot Act, and issue a warrant for his apprehension. This morning Mr. Goodyer went to his house and executed the warrant, after which he was taken before Messrs. Phillips and Dawson and the Rev. J. Dudley. Evidence was adduced to show that the conduct of the prisoner was of such a description as to cause or lead to a breach of the peace. He was called upon to enter into his own recognizance of £50, and find two sureties in £25 each, to answer for his future good behaviour for six months, and, in default, committed to the common gaol. To prevent any attempt at rescue, he was placed in fly between two policemen, with Mr. Goodyer on the outside, escorted by an officer and eight privates of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Upon their arrival at Leicester, the greatest excitement prevailed, but no interruption, farther than hissing and groaning, was offered. At Ashley Woods and neighbourhood the state of excitement is such, that the magistrates have given orders for all stragglers and beggars to be apprehended and committed for three months as vagrants, as it appears several men from the Potteries are about in disguise, endeavouring to persuade the colliers to remain out. Apprehensions are entertained at the Moira collieries that a body of the Staffordshire men will come up and compel them to leave their work, which they, with those working at the Bagworth and Swadlincote pits, are unwilling to do. A bill has just been issued, offering a reward of £15 for the discovery of the perpetrators of a malicious act, viz., the killing of one sheep and sticking of another, belonging to Mr. Wood, a member of the yeomanry. There is too much reason to fear that this is only the beginning of a series of similar outrages.

SUNDAY, August 21.—Since six o'clock yesterday evening nothing has occurred to disturb the public tranquillity in the town. Information was received at the county-office by the eight o'clock p.m. train, that the colliers at the Snibston pits had made an amicable arrangement with their employers, the result of which was that the men would return to work on Monday. A meeting of the colliers at Whitwick is to be held to-morrow (Monday), when it is expected they also will return to work.

## HALIFAX.

This town has been the scene of much rioting during the last week, which has only been quelled by the soldiers clearing the streets at the point of the bayonet. The magistrates had taken every precaution to preserve the peace, by ordering a troop of Lancers and Hussars from Leeds, in addition to which they had the assistance of a part of the 61st Regiment of Infantry, and a considerable number of special constables. The concourse of people, which has been computed at not less than from 15,000 to 20,000, came from the neighbourhood of Bradford, Hebden-bridge, Todmorden, and there were some women who even walked from Oldham, and appeared quite hearty in their novel undertaking. There were at least 5000 from Hebden-bridge; and they entered the town singing the hundredth psalm, the women forming the middle portion of the procession. On the arrival of the procession from the neighbourhood of Bradford, at about eleven o'clock, the Riot Act was read by George Pollard, Esq., and it was read again on the arrival of the Todmorden men. The mob, numbering from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, some of them most ferocious looking, directed their malice first at the mill of Messrs. John Akroyd and Son, the Shed-mill, at Haley-hill. They entered the weaving place of Messrs. Akroyd. The number of men and women who marched up to Mr. Akroyd's mill could not be less than 10,000, covering, as they did, the whole line of road from the North-bridge to Haley-hill. They arrived at this mill shortly after twelve, and the work-people being at dinner, the turn-outs were saved the trouble of clearing the premises, but two of their number demanded an interview with Mr. Ackroyd, at which they insisted that the plugs should be drawn out of the boilers. Mr. Akroyd, thinking probably that opposition would be unavailing, not only agreed to this modest request, but he also permitted one of his workmen to assist the deputation in their labour of mischief.

SATURDAY EVENING.—Our accounts from the neighbouring districts go to show that the insurrection is nearly at an end. The police and military are everywhere capturing many rioters. This town has resumed its wonted appearance; business has been still further resumed, and all promises fairly for the whole of the mills recommencing on Monday. Three more rioters have been captured by the authorities of Northowram. The following public notice has just been issued to the mill-owners of Halifax and the neighbourhood:—"The magistrates earnestly exhort those mill-owners who have not already set their mills to work to do so immediately, and to furnish their workmen with arms; also to give them instructions to apprehend all persons that are seen skulking about their premises, and instantly to seize any man who may bring an order to turn out their people; and should any one attempt to touch the plugs of their boilers, and the party should be too numerous to be apprehended, then to give such person or persons notice, that if he or they do not instantly desist, the consequences will be fatal, as they had received orders from their masters which they were determined to enforce, to protect their property at all hazards."

SUNDAY.—We are evidently becoming much excited here, and it is doubtful how long peace may be preserved. Yesterday morning large placards of a stirring character were posted through the town, announcing a great meeting to take place on Monday, on a piece of waste ground near the Asylum. The police pulled the bills down wherever they could do so, and, from amongst other places, they pulled one from the wall of the Christian Chartist Church, Newhall-street, and took one or two men into custody for carrying boards about the streets with the same bill. The parties were conveyed to the office of Mr. Burgess, chief commissioner of police, and in a short time after Mr. C. Sturge attended to give bail for the men. Mr. O'Neill also attended to complain of the police for having torn the bills from his chapel; when a consultation ensued between the commissioner and some other of the authorities, and the parties were discharged forthwith, with a caution not to go about the streets with the bills. In a short time after four neatly-attired women, two very young and rather handsome, and two middle-aged women, belonging to the Christian Chartist body, came out into the streets, each carrying a board with the objectionable placard. They walked up New-street, and into Paradise-street, where they, with a man, who was in front of them, were taken up by the police, and conveyed to the station in Crooked-lane. They were soon after removed to the police-station, where, after a consultation of the magistrates, they were discharged, with a promise that they would not appear again in the streets with the placards. The remainder of the day and night passed over quietly, although in the utmost uncertainty. There was a great number of persons walking about the streets until a late hour. This morning a meeting of Chartists was to have been held near the Vulcan Foundry, but the police prevented the assemblage. No violence occurred on either side. The authorities have issued a caution in reference to a great meeting announced for to-morrow. It will not be allowed to take place. The intelligence from Dudley is not favourable. Precautions have been deemed necessary there, and the magistrates have issued notice of preventing all public meetings.

MONDAY, Ten o'Clock, p.m.—Notwithstanding the injunction of the magistrates to the contrary, and the dispersion of the morning assembly, small meetings have been held in various parts of the town; but there is an overwhelming military force, and the authorities have been sitting throughout the day. An effort was made by the physical force Chartists to hold a meeting near the railway station to-night. It was attended by about 400 persons, but was effectually dispersed by three policemen.

## LANCASTER.

TUESDAY EVENING.—The town has been quiet all day, but the hands in the mills, with two exceptions, still remain out; there appears to be no attempt to resume work. All is uncertainty.

## WIGAN.

MONDAY EVENING.—A meeting of the mill-owners was held on the evening of Saturday, to decide upon the point whether the mills were to start this morning or not. Nearly all were present, and many coal proprietors and agents also in attendance, ready to conform to the decision of the mill-owners. It was unanimously agreed upon to commence work, as the town presented such a satisfactory appearance of quietness. Accordingly, the gigantic chimneys were

seen to emit at an early hour the dense volumes of smoke which proclaim that all around is in active operation.

## ASHTON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—A mob assembled at Mr. Wanklyn's mill this morning, shortly after the military left for Oldham, and attempted to turn out the hands, but they were dispersed by a troop of Dragoons.

## WESTBROMWICH AND OLDSBURY.

WEDNESDAY.—Several of the pits resumed work yesterday, and this morning the example has again been followed; but we regret to say that successful efforts have been used by a large mob from the neighbourhood to stop the works, and in many instances the workmen have been sadly injured.

## BILSTON.

WEDNESDAY.—Several of the pits resumed work yesterday, but this morning the men were visited by a mob of ruffians, who either prevented their descending the shaft, or in cases where they had actually commenced work, the poor fellows were drawn up and either ducked or beaten.

## HYDE.

Only one mill, that of Messrs. Sidebottom and R. Ashton, commenced work on Monday morning, and this had to close again from want of hands. A few weavers who went to work, finding, as they stated, notices on the cloth, that all pieces woven from that time would be paid a halfpenny per piece less than before the commencement of the turn-out, immediately left the mill. All is quiet here.



SALTER HETHBLE, HALIFAX.

## BOLTON.

SATURDAY EVENING.—Many of the mills have to-day resumed work, without having received any interruption. It is expected that all the mills will resume employment on Monday. An adequate force of special constables is kept up for the protection of tranquillity.

## LEIGH.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The town remains tolerably peaceable, being protected by a party of the 60th Rifles.

## ASHBY.

We learn from a correspondent in the neighbourhood of Ashby, that the colliers in that locality are all at work, and have never struck or shown any symptoms whatever of discontent: but, on the contrary, they all voluntarily came forward to be sworn in as constables, and have behaved all through the business most nobly.

## YORK.

SATURDAY.—About one hundred of the rioters at Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and other places in the West Riding, are already lodged in York Castle. There having been some apprehension of an attempt to rescue them, a detachment of the 32d Foot arrived here this morning. A squadron of the Yorkshire Hussars are also now on their march from Leeds to this city, and will arrive in the course of the night. The grand jury will re-assemble on Friday next, when it is expected that bills of indictment against all the rioters will be presented, so that they may be immediately tried. There has, however, been some talk of a special commission. A considerable number of the prisoners are boys and lads under twenty. Notice has been given of a Chartist meeting to be held on Knavesmire-common, about a mile and a half from this city, to-morrow (Sunday), at which Cooper, and some other well-known Chartists, were expected to attend. A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Cooper, so that it is not likely he will make his appearance on the occasion. Up to this hour, half-past eleven, p.m., the city is perfectly tranquil.

## NEWCASTLE.

MONDAY EVENING.—The occurrence of an accidental fire last night at a farm house, near Audley, has given birth to a series of the most ridiculous and unfounded rumours with reference to the state of things in this neighbourhood. Everything remains quiet and peaceable. The authorities are still engaged in apprehending prisoners, of whom not less than 170 have already been committed for trial or imprisonment. Among this number is Richards, the notorious Hanley Chartist, and several others of the firebrand agitators are being actively pursued.

## CARLISLE.

MONDAY.—Up to Saturday morning, very little sympathy was shown by any of the operatives in this neighbourhood with the movement in the disturbed districts; but it was then whispered that the spinners, who can readily earn from 16s. to 18s. per week, had determined to ask for an advance of wages. They did so, and were met by a firm refusal from their employers. During Saturday some excitement prevailed in the lower districts of the town, and in the evening meetings were held for the purpose of considering what should be done; and there we understand the question of a general strike was freely discussed, but the operatives were certainly not unanimous, and the three principal leaders of the Chartists here were pronounced traitors by many, because they would not countenance it. All day

on Sunday the working classes were to be seen in groups; and at night a very numerous meeting, amounting, we are told, to nearly 2000, was held in the Caldengate, and in the end a strike was resolved upon, and on Monday morning the hands of the three principal factories of Messrs. Dixon, Slater, and Chambers, left their work, and despatched numerous deputations to the other mills in the neighbourhood to give them an intimation of what they had done. In the meantime the magistrates had been busily engaged in taking the requisite steps for preserving the peace of the town. Upwards of 140 special constables have been already sworn in, and a requisition was sent to Colonel Goldie commanding two companies of the 66th, stationed in the Castle, that the military might be placed at the disposal of the civil power. The number of soldiers in the garrison is about 140, with a few artillerymen, but no guns capable of being moved. The whole body of the operatives here, likely to be influenced by this movement, is between 4000 and 5000. A deputation from Dumfries has been in the town, to know what the Carlisle people determined on; they say the operatives at Dumfries will follow their example.

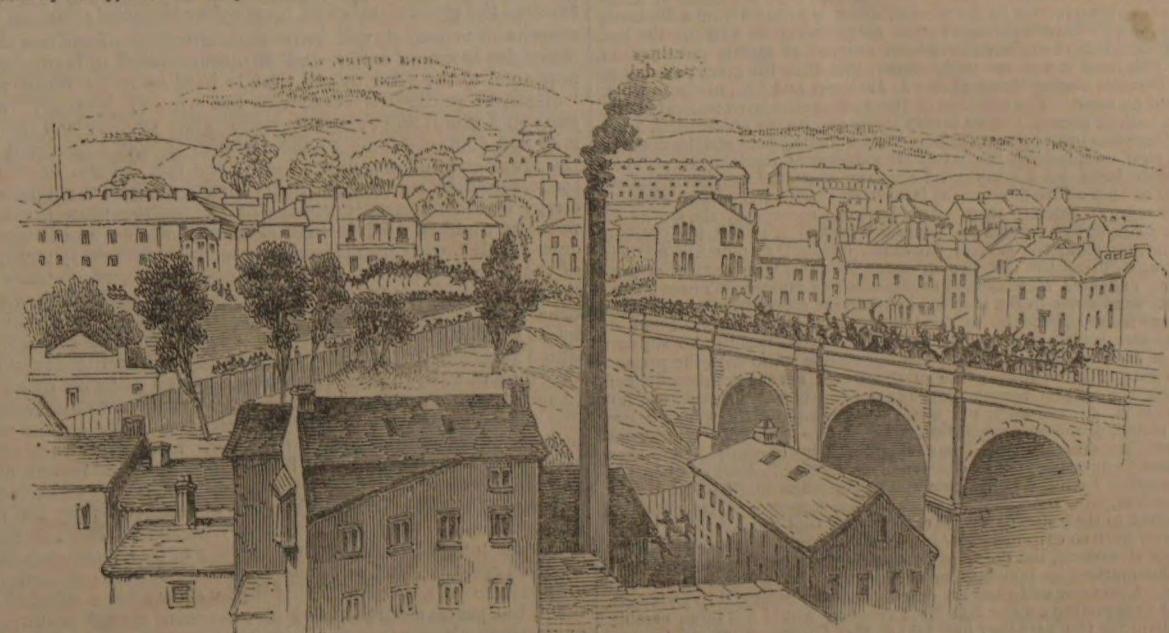
TUESDAY.—The measures adopted by the magistrates have proved perfectly sufficient to maintain the public peace here. Last night the yeomanry arrived in the town, under the command of Colonel Hasell, of Dalemain. As they came in they were received by the populace with groans, and they were even slightly pelted, but they soon retired to their quarters, and the night passed off quietly. The intended meeting was held, but, owing to the secession of the Chartist leaders, there were no speakers, and, in fact, the mob is entirely without a leader.

This morning some intelligence arrived from Dalston, which induced the magistrates to despatch some troops there, accompanied by W. Wilde, Esq., an active and intelligent magistrate; but, fortunately, all appearance of riot had disappeared, and they again returned to the city.

At Wigton, a considerable town, about eleven miles from here, with a large manufacturing population, there was considerable excitement all yesterday, especially at night; so much so, that the authorities there have sent for troops, and a detachment of yeomanry, with some foot soldiers of the 66th, have been sent this afternoon.

Carlisle is perfectly quiet now, but large gangs of operatives have been round the neighbouring towns *begging*. As they are entirely without money, the strike cannot continue many days without an outbreak; but nothing serious is expected.

DARING BURGLARY BY THE TURN-OUTS OF HINDLEY.—A most daring burglary was committed on the night of Friday, the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. Isaac Ellison, of Aspull, near Hindley, and only a few miles distant from Wigan. Mr. Ellison is steward to Sir R. H. Leigh, of Hindley Hall, and was selected as being the most likely to have in his possession a sum of money, for the payment of Sir Robert's labourers on the following day, as will appear from the following particulars:—About nine o'clock, or a little after, on Friday evening, Mr. Ellison, his wife, the servant, and a young man named Henry Hilton, who lodged with them, went to bed, all appearing safe and quiet. Henry Hilton was awake about 12 o'clock, and on looking out to see what was the cause of the noise he heard, saw a body of men, about 14 in number, armed, approaching the house. He immediately went to apprise Mr. Ellison of the fact, and took his gun, which was loaded. He opened the window and called to the



SCENE AT NORTH-BRIDGE, HALIFAX.

men that he would fire on them if they did not immediately leave the premises. One of them cried out in answer, "If thou does, we'll murder thee;" and immediately a pistol was discharged at him. Hilton then went to another window, and shouted out "Murder" at the top of his voice, on which he was pelted with stones. Mrs. Ellison also did the same, but the alarm was ineffectual. They attempted then to burst open the house-door with crowbars, but it proved too strong for them, and they were compelled to have recourse to the back kitchen window, by which an entrance was effected. Some of the villains immediately went upstairs to Mr. Ellison's bed-room, and a gun was presented to his head, whilst one of the party held a pistol pointed at Mrs. Ellison. Both were straightway blindfolded, and their hands were tied together by handkerchiefs. One of the leaders then demanded £100, saying, if it was not given them they would set the house on fire, and the hay-stack as well. Mr. Ellison replied, "That he had not so much money in the house," and the question was asked Mrs. Ellison, "Where is all the money?" She answered that "it was at the hall" (meaning Sir R. H. Leigh's). One of the villains on this said to some of the others, as if in earnest, "Oh! we'll be there next Wednesday night." They then began to be rough, and ransacked all the boxes and drawers. In one they found near £5; and not being satisfied, asked for the remainder of Mr. Ellison's money, and about £3 10s. more was taken out of his pocket. The young man who lodged with Mr. Ellison was thrown down on the bed, and one of the party stationed over him with a pistol, threatening to shoot him if he stirred. His money was demanded; and on his informing them that 9s. was all he had, they insisted upon having it, and took it from his trousers pocket. The servant girl hid herself under the bed, and was not observed by the burglars. Her box, however, was broken open, and about £1 4s. taken from it, and nearly all her clothing. After remaining in the house some time the villains took their departure, but not without almost killing the house dog, which they used in most brutal manner. On examining into the extent of the injury sustained, it was discovered that very few places in the house remained that had not been searched and plundered by the wretches who had visited it. Nearly all the victuals had been taken, a gallon of rum, a quantity of wine and brandy, a fowling piece, a pistol, a copper powder-flask and leather shot-bag, twelve pairs of men's stockings, and a large quantity of valuable clothing of every description. A reward of £50 has been offered "to any person who will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the burglars." Nine persons have been apprehended and remanded till to-morrow, and our police are making vigilant inquiry into the matter.

## NOTTINGHAM.

**MONDAY AFTERNOON.**—During the forenoon of this day, an assemblage of several hundreds of operatives, who have not resumed work, took place, on Burton-leys and in the fields adjoining, north of the town, and towards twelve o'clock proceeded on the Arnold-road, to meet a large force coming in that direction; at Sherwood, three miles from the town, 2000 men from Arnold were met and joined by the Nottingham mob. At this instant they were surprised by the appearance of the magistrates, Mr. W. Taylor, and others, with a strong military force from the barracks; a general flight over hedge and ditch immediately occurred, but two of the ringleaders (Lilly, and a little fellow, a tailor by trade), were captured. At the bottom of Gallows-hill, one mile from the town, the dragoons filed off for the barracks, leaving their prisoners in charge of the civil power. The two men, handcuffed together, walked quietly along, guarded by Slaney, a constable, on foot, and two inspectors of the police (Codd and Potten) on horseback. On reaching the town, a vast crowd assembled, and on passing the Plough and Harrow Inn, which adjoins Charlotte-street, a cry of "Rescue!" was raised. Slaney instantly dragged his two prisoners to the inn door, and the inspectors kept off the mob, although assailed by a shower of stones, brickbats, &c., till the men were safely lodged within, and the door secured. The horsemen, being furiously stoned, galloped off to the town police-office, and a body of policemen, with two magistrates, Mr. Nunn and Mr. Close, was speedily at the Plough and Harrow. In a few minutes the military came galloping up, the streets were cleared, and the prisoners, along with a man who attempted their rescue, who was also apprehended, conveyed safely to the county gaol.

## LIVERPOOL.

**AUGUST 23.**—We regret to state that a spirit of incendiarism has manifested itself in this locality since our last, of a very daring and alarming character, two fires having occurred, and so far as the malicious incendiaries themselves were concerned, the train having been completely laid for causing a third conflagration. The first was observed about 1 o'clock on the morning of Saturday last, in the spacious timber-yard belonging to Mr. Creighton, which is situated in Toxteth-park, a short distance to the rear of the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Patrick. The raging element had made such considerable progress before the alarm was given and the engines had arrived upon the spot, that the greater part of the property was totally consumed. In the course of the following day it was ascertained that an attempt must have been made the night previous, and probably at or about the same time that it was so successfully made at Mr. Creighton's, to set fire to the large timber-yard of Messrs. Archer and Halsall, at the top of Scotland-road, because no fewer than three distinct trains for setting the property in flames were discovered on separate parts of the premises. Those trains, consisting of shavings, together with a quantity of lucifer matches and turpentine, had been placed under the planks and other materials in the yard, and, from the burned and half-burned state in which those materials were found, they must evidently have been ignited. We are happy to say that the heavy rains which had fallen on Friday, had saturated the timber in Messrs. Archer and Halsall's yard to such an extent, that the ignited materials produced no effect. The other fire was discovered at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, in the large timber-yard belonging to Messrs. Jones and Williams, in Great Nelson-street, North. Engines, together with a large body of borough constabulary, were speedily on the spot, and happily succeeded, in the course of half-an-hour, in subduing the flames. We regret to state, that officer 95 had his arm broken at this fire, in consequence of his having inadvertently passed too close to the lever by which one of the engines was being worked. The property destroyed upon this occasion has not been very considerable. After the flames had been extinguished, a quantity of lucifer matches and some small pieces of firewood were found at the very spot where the conflagration was first observed to break forth. We omitted to mention that the amount of property consumed at Mr. Creighton's yard has not been ascertained, but it is said to be very considerable, and that the flames communicated to a minor theatre adjoining the premises, the whole of which was destroyed.

## THE "TURN-OUT" AT MERTHYR.

**SATURDAY NIGHT.**—It is to be feared that the workmen of Merthyr have been incited to the present strike by persons from a distance, for strangers have been seen in the neighbourhood, and for the last eight or ten days rumours have been current of nightly meetings on the hills, and it was generally stated, that after the great pay-day at the Dowlais works, those of Sir J. J. Guest and Co., no more work would be done. The conduct of the parties who have instigated the men to their present course is very justly and loudly condemned here, for there has been hitherto a good understanding between the masters and men, and, indeed, the latter are satisfied of the fact, which they have declared by a resolution, that the masters were lately paying them at a high rate of wages as is consistent with the present exceedingly reduced price of iron. An adjourned meeting of the workmen took place at two o'clock on Thursday, and to it, as had been agreed in the morning, the several workmen brought statements of their earnings during the last two or three months, with a view of preparing collected statements to submit to the masters. These statements were made to the meeting by different men, whose wages seem to vary from about 24s. to £1 15s., and £2 per month. Some of these men stated that they had wives and large families to support out of their earnings, which it was impossible to do with the present high rate of provisions. One of them said his wages when divided among the several persons dependent on him for support, did not average 1s. 4d. per week per head. A workman, whose name was not stated, proposed a resolution to the effect—"That no more work should be done," which was unanimously carried. They then formed in procession and proceeded to Cyfarthfa works, when the deputation from the body were met at the office door by Mr. Henry Crawshay, who treated them with great respect. After patiently listening to their statements, Mr. Crawshay told them that the prices of iron were so extremely low it would not admit of his raising their wages at present, but there being some prospect of an improvement in the market, he hoped to be able to do so in about two months time. Upon one or two of the deputation who belonged to Cyfarthfa works expressing a hope that Mr. Crawshay would not think harshly of them for the part they had taken, Mr. Crawshay replied that he certainly should not, and that it would give him infinite pleasure and

satisfaction to redress any grievances that lay in his power. He said if they came to him, he should tell them the truth, and that it would be a source of pleasure to him to be able to advise them for the best. He would never mislead them by raising their expectations to a certain pitch, and then leave them, as their Chartist leaders had done. The address to her Majesty he could have no objection to sign, but he thought they had better procure the signature of Sir John Guest first. The deputation then went away, well satisfied with Mr. Crawshay's straightforward conduct. The procession proceeded through George-town and up Moseley-stone-house, passing through High-street to the Market-square, where, after being informed of the interview the deputation had had with Mr. Crawshay, the meeting dispersed, after agreeing to meet this day, and proceed to the Dowlais works.

**SUNDAY EVENING.**—To all outward appearance everything is peaceable and quiet here to-day. An express was sent off last night by the magistrate to Colonel Bishop, Commandant of the district, for more troops, and a reply has been received that a troop of the Scots Greys and a regiment of infantry will arrive here to-morrow. The men of the Cyfarthfa (Messrs. Crawshay's), Pengdarn (Mr. Alderman Thompson's), Aberdare and Gydias (Mr. Fothergill's), have all resolved not to return to their work. Sir John Guest's men, at Dowlais, however, appear determined to keep to work. Perhaps the fact of the soldiers being quartered at Dowlais may have produced this effect upon them.

**TUESDAY NIGHT.**—This town has presented a perfect contrast to the bustle and excitement of yesterday, but we were not the less apprehensive that something bad was brewing—the perfect stillness that prevailed seemed like the lull that precedes the storm. The police and authorities were completely baffled and thrown off the scent. At the conclusion of the meetings last night the workmen resolved to meet again in the same places at nine o'clock this morning, but this morning no meeting was held at those places, and not a turn-out was to be seen. Many and anxious were the inquiries as to what could have become of them. The disaffected Chartists have exerted themselves to the utmost, but they have signally failed. Last night threatening notices were dropped about all the works in this neighbourhood, but the masters succeeded in tracing out some of the men who had been the means of introducing them, and these parties were instantly dismissed from the works. The accounts from Tredegar represent that district as in a tranquil state. The timely arrival of the soldiers contributed to this. In fact, the whole of these districts were never better prepared to resist any outbreak.

## COLLIERS' STRIKE IN AYRSHIRE.

We deeply regret to have to report that the unhappy state of feeling existing in the mining districts of England has too plainly shown itself here. On Tuesday last the colliers of Kilmarnock and Kilwinning, the principal mining district in the west country, struck work, and held a delegate meeting at Irvine yesterday. The miners in this vicinity having sent no representative to attend it, were waited upon this morning by a deputation, supposed to consist of four men from Glasgow, and two from Kilwinning, the result of which has been a general turn-out of 800 men and boys in this vicinity, without an hour's intimation, or any cause of grievance being assigned. District meetings were held over the county this morning, and a great aggregate meeting takes place to-day at twelve noon on Irvine Moor, on the line of the Glasgow and Ayrshire Railway. We sincerely trust that their deliberations may close with a determination to return to their work, as by relinquishing their employment they must inevitably reduce themselves and families to misery, without even the remotest chance of any corresponding benefit.—*Ayr Advertiser* of Thursday.

The resolutions come to by the meeting above referred to were, we believe, that the whole of Ayrshire agreed to join the "turn-out," and insist upon the wages being raised to 4s. a day as formerly.

**TUESDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M.**—The day has hitherto passed off in quietness, and there is little evidence of the excitement in the district, except that which is furnished by the groups of mendicant colliers and the frequent passing of the troops in their full martial accoutrements. Several abortive efforts have been made to hold public meetings in the district. About 2000 assembled in a mass, and were addressed in the most violent language by several miscreants, who advised them to sacrifice their lives rather than yield to the authorities.

**WEDNESDAY EVENING.**—With the exception of one or two seditious placards that have been issued in the course of the day by Sturge and O'Neill, nothing has hitherto occurred that requires much notice. The police have succeeded in arresting George White, a Chartist leader, who is said to be implicated in a charge of conspiracy. The particulars have not transpired.

## DUNDEE.

**AUGUST 19.**—While the manufacturing districts in England are in so disorganized a state, those in this quarter (Forfarshire), which may be considered the test for the country in general, were never in a more orderly condition; in fact, they are at this moment in a state of perfect quietude. There have been one or two meetings of the unemployed, at which a few inflammatory speeches were delivered, but without effect, as they were counteracted by others of a strongly constitutional nature.

## THE COLLIERS' AND IRON-STONE MINERS' STRIKE IN SCOTLAND.

We are glad to learn, that although the strike still continues in the Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire mining districts, the idle population are perfectly quiet, notwithstanding that emissaries have been at work attempting to give the turn-out a political aspect, by introducing the question of the People's Charter as an element in the unhappy dispute, which, at the present time, can only have the effect, as far as the men are concerned, of alienating from them the sympathy of many well-wishers to their cause. We are also glad to learn that there are symptoms of amendment apparent, and it is earnestly to be hoped that all may soon be satisfactorily settled.—*Glasgow Courier*.

## A FEW WORDS TO THE CLERGY.

We cannot (speaking in our editorial capacity) allow a spontaneous suggestion of liberality (on the part of the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), to which we are this week giving practical effect, to go unexplained to that respected and revered class of the community who will derive its benefit, and for whose acceptance and approval the humble gift is both warmly and cheerfully rendered. The circulation which this journal has now attained among the general community, has reached the great number of twenty-four thousand; but, on the present occasion, it will have a distribution of no less than thirty-five thousand copies, and an accumulated influence proportioned to the good or evil that is held of it by those who "discourse under the shadow of the wing of Heaven," and sway in a moral and religious sense what we may call the family and domestic mind of the nation. It was discovered by the proprietors of our journal—and the fact is one of which the community should be justly proud—that the national clergy of the country (exclusive of the metropolitan divines) were in number no less than eleven thousand; and it was at once decided, with characteristic enterprise, that every member of that eleven thousand should receive, gratuitously, a copy of that number of our journal which celebrated and recorded the consecration of eminent superiors of the church; and which, by its general contents, might not unaptly indicate something like a sympathy of ordinary but interesting intelligence with that tone of purity in the conveyance of the *pabulum* of news to society, which neither morality nor religion would forbid. We therefore present to every clergyman in the empire this number of our journal; and, if we learn from some that they approve of its principle—and from others that its means and appliances are capable of being turned with energy to the best interests of society—above all, if we are told that they can commend it to their flocks half as honestly as they can condemn the tenets and tendencies of some of its contemporaries, we shall feel that we have made new and good friends, and not only rejoice in any gratification that we may have afforded to them, but partake ourselves of that innocent though ambitious exultation, which conveys all its happiness through the good opinion of others.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

**SUNDAY, AUG. 28.**—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

**MONDAY, 29.**—John Locke born, 1682.

**TUESDAY, 30.**—Dr. William Paley born 1743. The Eglington Tournament, 1839. The Chinese expedition, under Rear-Admiral Parker and General Gough, disembarked from Amoy 1841.

**WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.**—Partridge shooting commences. The city of Coventry presented a gold cup and cover, weighing about three pounds, worth £170 17s. 6d., to James II., on his visit to that city, 1687.

**FRIDAY, 2.**—Fire of London, 1666. Style and calendar altered, 1752.

**SATURDAY, 3.**—Oliver Cromwell born, 1599. Ferdinand-Philip-Louis-Charles-Henry-Joseph, Prince Royal, and Duo d'Orleans, born, eldest son of Louis Philippe, King of the French, 1810.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Father of a Family*," Oxford.—"*A Lady*" (to judge by the hand) who writes without signature.—"P. P."—"J. S."—"Cantab," &c.—These correspondents, who all address us on the same subject, and who will, according to their letters, recognise the application of our reply, are informed that our opinions hold entirely with theirs in reference to the particular class of engraving to which they object. We trust that hitherto this journal, circulating as it does among many thousands of families, has maintained in its tone and temper, a degree of purity almost unrivalled in the public press. We have not allowed party to warp our anxiety for abstract justice, nor any of that dangerous food which sometimes makes its poison the chief attraction of a newspaper, to creep into our columns in the departments of ordinary news. We have never in fact lost sight of such a moral tendency, as we believe to be, next to religion, the best safeguard of the social conduct of a community. To this standard we shall cling; but with regard to the letters of all our correspondents alluded to, we shall most especially uphold it in the avoidance of the particular error from which we are courteously warned. The style of art complained of is sadly meretricious, and of a character which we have carefully excluded from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. There are episodes of disappointment to the editor of every newspaper, be he ever so cautious in his vocation; and nothing but the lesson of experience can ever tend to perfection in any department of public life. Often establishments like our own are left in a state of all but completion at the last moment, and the one thing waited for disarranges the best regulated plan; but when there is a combination of engraving with letter-press, the space may be left for the arrival of the wood-cut, and when the wood-cut arrives, it may be just the reverse of what the editor, if present, would receive. Our correspondents will understand us, when we say, that we have now carefully guarded against the possibility of such an occurrence, in reference to any future illustration of the LONDON NEWS.

"F. A. M."—Our authority is Mr. Stephenson, Manchester, an artist well known in the north of England, who made our drawings of the riots in the disturbed districts.

"W. B." Bampling.—Thanks; but not now. It is curious that another correspondent compliments us upon the exact resemblance to the original of what our friend tells us is "like at all."

"A. A. L."—Will not suit. Not adapted to our columns.

"M. Saul," Garstang.—The proposal is courteous, and we shall be happy to accept it. We will return the print.

"T. G. W."—Received, and under consideration.

All chess letters under consideration. Problems postponed for the present.

"Tom."—Yes.

"The Automaton."—A merry correspondent, and we opine, a clever fellow. He addresses us upon a subject about which we are making arrangements. Will he write something else, and that in the way of contribution?

"Legs and Shoulders" is accepted; but at present we have so much on our shoulders, that we have hardly a leg to stand upon.

"N. B. B."—We have similar suggestions daily upon a hundred different topics. We comply with all that the limits of the paper will admit, even to the exclusion of many advertisements.

"A Subscriber from the commencement."—Thanks.

We shall look into the hints of "Philanthropy," as he will doubtless discover in due time.

"F."—Very well.

"B. Evans" writes us a letter, some of which is right, more of which is wrong, and all of which shall be attended to.

"S. Sidney."—The proposition is declined for the present.

"A Tyro in reference to the fine arts."—Very good suggestions.

**THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.**—We intend illustrating the Queen's visit to Scotland with Magnificent Engravings of the principal interesting scenes connected with this great historical event.



LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1842.

The Queen departs immediately for Scotland. There are two sources of congratulation in this incident. The one is the certainty that no danger is apprehended to the domestic tranquillity of England, that civil disturbance is virtually suppressed, and that the happy face of peace will smile upon our Sovereign as she goes to bless with her presence another section of her loyal realm. Here we can only wish her health, and happiness, and safety in the earnest spirit of a people's love—but how will old Scotland bring out the great gladness of her bonny soul! How will the hearts of Highlands and Lowlands be illuminated with joy! How will the Lairds and the Chiefs, and the Clans and the Dukes, and the Nobles brush their dialect and furnish up the old pride of their forefathers, and go forth to meet their Sovereign with the lavish expenditure and princely hospitality of a by-gone age! How will poetry spring into birth with her coming, and albeit Scott, the great Wizard, be dead, fling, exuberant with fancy, its random chaplets at her feet! Will Professor Wilson wake no echo in the temple of modern Athens? Shall the oracles be silent there? No. We believe there will be no measuring of the exultation and happiness of the brawny Scot:—and, if there be no irreverence in the simile, we would say, that love and loyalty will teach the thistle to be soft as a feather upon the bosom of the rose! Scotland and VICTORIA will both rejoice.

We approve entirely of these demonstrations of anxiety on the part of the Sovereign to put herself in communication with all classes of her people. She promotes trade; she prompts festivities; she unclaspeth the hands of avarice, and makes gold bring its homage to the Queen. She excites the rich, she employs the poor; and, with her presence, she gladdens, and gratifies, and blesses all. There is a general good bestowed. May all fortune and good omen, and safety attend her trip, and when she returns, and rests, and then looks pleasurable for a

new excitement among her people, may "Ould Ireland" be her destination, and

" May we be there to see."

The intelligence from America has this week been most gratifying. It would seem to imply the settlement of the Boundary Question. This result indicates also the success of Lord Ashburton's special mission to the United States; and proves the policy of selecting a man whose commercial influence would, in a trading country, give more weight to his name and arguments than the highest character for diplomacy and political intrigue. If the Boundary Question be really set at rest, a boon is gained, let the cost have been ever so concessionary; presuming always, as we safely may, that national honour has been neither compromised nor exposed. The Boundary Question was the "bone" to pick between this country and the United States, which kept open a profitable quarrel to one party; because, in a disastrous moment, it could always be inflated into a ready excuse for war; and, at the same time, paralysed the diplomacy of another in regard to abstract questions, which never could be independently treated until that one was closed. If, as we hear, it be closed now, Great Britain has gained more than she can possibly have lost by taking forest in one quarter and giving river in another. In plain terms, however, we are told that the concessions have been mutual, and made in an amicable spirit—and thus we rejoice that the quarrel has become like a military chest of which there are two keys; and which one responsible officer cannot open without the aid and presence of another.

We give, in other columns, illustrations and an account of the consecration of five new colonial bishops, in Westminster Abbey. We approve highly of the sense of piety and decorum which dictated the solemnization of this imposing ceremony. We think that no truly sacred mission ought to have its responsibilities entered upon without care, and dread, and trust: care to do right; dread to do wrong; and trust in that Almighty power which is supreme to reward the one and to avert the other. We believe that all sacred duties should be sacredly enjoined: that a church should not be opened like a ledger, nor a mission rushed at, even with enthusiasm, like a speculation of merchandise or pelf. Solemn aspirations should elevate, solemn influences surround the shepherd who goes to call his fold to God; and, be his religion what it may, wear his soul the mantle of pomp or simplicity, there must still be a strength and purpose in the dedication to his holy calling, which memory shrines and hallows, and conscience treasures as her ammunition against after-sin. In this conviction, applying it to general life, we would preserve a religious marriage ceremony, and hold fast the obligation of an oath. But in the Church, above all, we would foster the impressive observance of a sacred duty, and let no man who is chosen as a high servant of the Lord go without his consecration to Heaven.

It will be seen that the ceremony we have to celebrate took place in a fitting locality—the fine old Abbey of Westminster; and although we much regret that illness should have occasioned the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, yet we can well sympathise with the "brotherhood of piety," if we may so call it, which must have existed between the bishops consecrating and the bishops consecrated. These fervently exhorting with the voice, and those humbly receiving the spirit of the God who watched them all.

We are, however, necessarily led to a consideration of the question of *duty*; to a hope that the novitiate prelates may not be found wanting in their after career; to a regret that the sphere of the usefulness and piety of *all* bishops is not far more widely and efficiently extended. We should like to see a better rule of promotion in the Church; intellect triumphing over interest; industry over "the ease which never fasts," and the genius of the poor and lowly oftener reaching the goal of the ambition of the rich and proud. We say this in a spirit which we hope is not more independent than charitable, and which, we are sure, is quite as generous as just.

There have occurred two police cases during the present week which will be found much abbreviated in another part of our paper, but which we cannot pass without a remark. In one instance, a half-drunken man is treated with violent brutality by a constable of what, if these outrages be permitted, will soon become a detested and unconstitutional force. In the other, a mounted officer strikes a sober and harmless lad senseless to the ground.

Both cases presented aspects of so dangerous a complexion that the question of life and death remained uncertain; and although the disfigured man survives, and the beaten boy recovered from the serious illness which his hurts occasioned, yet the turn of a straw might have fixed the charge of murder, or manslaughter at the least, upon either of their cowardly assailants. The policeman whose atrocity was wreaked upon the senseless drunkard is likely to pay the penalty of his crime, but the mounted officer who felled the inoffensive boy is undiscovered. In the first example we shall be content to see justice take its course; in the second, we have only to hope that the police commissioners will unmask the offender. No protection is required here. Both cases are purely civil, and totally unconnected with outbreak or riot. But peace and human life require to be respected, and as the police form that distinct force which the nation pays for their protection, the violation of their civil obligation by the members of that force is what society ought most to deprecate, and a free community to regard with most jealous and observant eye.

**COLLIERS' WAGES.**—It may not be unimportant to state, now that the colliers in this neighbourhood have professedly struck—in common with other workmen—for the Charter and an advance of wages, that for some years they have been receiving 4s. a day for a full day's work of eight hours. This rate of wages, we were credibly informed, is full eight per cent. higher than was paid in 1835-6, and what tells still more to the disadvantage of the master, coals are selling lower now than they were then.—*Leeds Mercury.*



WINDSOR, THURSDAY.—Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, walked to Adelaid Lodge this morning, and returned to the Castle in a pony phaeton.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—We understand that her Majesty will embark at Woolwich Dockyard for Scotland on Monday, at the early hour of seven o'clock in the morning; and that arrangements have been made for that time in order to take advantage of the tide. It is, we are also informed, the express wish of her Majesty and her illustrious Consort, that her visit to the north should be conducted with as little public ceremony as it is possible to observe consistent with the dignity of the royal personages.—*Standard.*

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.—Yesterday (Friday) being the anniversary of the Birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, when his Royal Highness completed his 23rd year, having been born August 26th, 1819 the morning was ushered in by peals from the various churches in the metropolis, and in the royal parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, and Kensington, royal standards were hoisted on the church steeples. The day was also kept as a holiday at the public offices, and at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired. In the evening there were numerous illuminations at the west end of the town, &c.

THE DUKE OF SAXE COBURG GOTHA.—It is expected his Serene Highness will embark in the Black Eagle on Sunday, at Woolwich, for a passage to Ostend.

VISIT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE TO WYNARD.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, arrived at Stockton-upon-Tees on Monday, at one o'clock, by a special train from Darlington, en route to Wynard, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Apsley House on Wednesday evening, from Walmer Castle, and after transacting business as Commander-in-Chief, his grace left town on Thursday, at four p.m., on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle, where a sumptuous entertainment will be given by the Queen to-day, in honour of the twenty-third anniversary of his Royal Highness's natal day.

Sir James Graham returned to town this morning (Friday) from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The right hon. baronet afterwards transacted business at the Home Office.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriages of Lord Prudhoe, brother of the Duke of Northumberland, with the Lady Eleanor, eldest daughter of Earl Grosvenor, and that of Lord Parker, eldest son of the Earl of Macclesfield, with the Lady Mary, second daughter of the Earl Grosvenor, were solemnised at St. George's, Hanover-square, on Thursday.

DEATH OF LORD VIVIAN.—Woolwich, Aug. 25.—Intelligence was received last night, that Lord Vivian had died in Germany. This brave and gallant officer, on being appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, on the 19th of May, 1835, performed the duties of his office with great zeal and ability. His lordship continued Master-General until the accession of the present Government to power, in September, 1841, when he retired, having previously been raised to the Peerage by the Government of which he was a member. Lord Vivian was born on the 28th July, 1775, and entered the army as an Ensign on the 31st of July, 1793, and served in Flanders and Holland, under the Duke of York, from June, 1794, until the return of the army in 1795. He was severely wounded in carrying the Bridge of Croix d'Orade, near Toulouse, and served at the battle of Waterloo. His lordship's death causes a vacancy in the 1st Royal Dragoons, of which regiment he was colonel. The deceased lord was married in 1804, and is succeeded by his son, Major Vivian, M.P. for Bodmin.

THE WEST INDIA MAILS.—The arrangements between the Lords of the Admiralty and Lord Lowther, the Postmaster-General, respecting the transmission of the West India Mails twice a month, by sailing packets, are now finally concluded. Twelve 10 gun brigs are now fitting out as packets, for the purpose of conveying the Madeira, Jamaica, (and all the West India Islands,) Panama, New Orleans, British Guiana, Surinam, and Mexico mails, which will be made up at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, on the 1st and 16th of every month, and forwarded via Falmouth.

THE ROYAL ALBERT.—WOOLWICH, Friday.—The anniversary of Prince Albert's birth was selected for laying the keel of the Royal Albert, and from an early hour the town presented an unusual appearance of gaiety. The platforms on either side the slip were filled with ladies and gentlemen. The band of the Royal Marines was stationed on the west platform; and on the signal being given to raise the massive timbers on the stocks, "Rule Britannia" was played in excellent style. The first joist having been placed in the proper position, its companion timber was hauled up, and everything being arranged in the most satisfactory manner by Mr. Lang and assistants, Miss Collier (daughter of Sir Francis Collier, governor of the Dockyard) was led forward to perform the usual ceremony of striking with a hammer the points where the dowels and scarfs are made to meet; the band playing the national anthem, and the air resounding with the cheers of those assembled. A brief notice of this vessel, which was ordered to be laid down in March last, may not be uninteresting. Its size is intended to exceed that of any other ship in the navy. The following are the exact dimensions and measurement of tonnage:—Length of gun-deck, 220 feet; extreme breadth, 60 feet 10 in.; depth in hold, 25 feet; tons burthen, 3394; number of guns, 120. The Royal Albert will be 15 feet longer than the Trafalgar, 5 feet wider, and her burden 700 tons greater. She is to be constructed on a new principle, combining increased strength and safety with improved sailing qualities. The preparations for Her Majesty's embarkation on Monday are nearly completed, and Sir Francis Collier left his official residence for the Admiralty at an early hour this morning, in order to make a report of the final arrangements. The time at present appointed for embarking is seven a.m., so that those who wish to obtain a glance of the passage down the river must be "up and stirring" at an early hour. Her Majesty will be accompanied on the voyage by the Pique, Captain Stopford, and the Daphne, Captain Onslow; and the following government steamers:—Shearwater, Captain Washington; Salamanderine, Captain Hamond; Fearless, Captain Bullock; Radamanthus, Lieutenant Lane; Lightning, Lieutenant Snell; Monkey, tug boat.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—The last masquerade (at all events, the last one for some nights) took place on Thursday evening in these grounds, and, considering how very unfavourable the weather was up to the time of opening the doors, was much better attended than could have been expected. There were more characters in costumes than on the previous nights, and there was more animation in the scene. The illumination, fireworks, &c., and the exhibition in the rotunda, were all on the usual scale of excellence; indeed, the whole was well conducted and satisfactory.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—This theatre opens for the season on Saturday next, with Bellini's opera of *Norma*—Miss Adelaide Kemble taking her usual character, and a new two-act comedy, by Douglas Jerrold, called *Gertrude's Cherries*, or *Waterloo* in 1835.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—On Friday, the children of the British and Foreign School, amounting to between 800 and 900 boys, were permitted to visit these gardens.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—To show the state of uncertainty that prevails in the wine trade, in reference to a remission of duty on port wine, the bill of entry of Friday morning was destitute of this

article as having been duty-paid—a circumstance unprecedented in the trade.

THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.—The general impression as regards the outbreak in various places, is that the "strike" has done its worst, and that (although with some exceptions) the deluded work-people will return to their usual employments. In Manchester many of those who had been induced to resume their work have again turned out, and although they have committed no new outrage, appear to be rather intractable. At Preston, Oldham, Stockport, and the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of Manchester, a manifest disposition has been displayed by the operatives to return to their work. The same accounts are coming in from other towns.

DISTURBANCES IN THE PROVINCES.—A special commission is on the eve of being issued for the trial of the rioters apprehended during the late disturbances in the manufacturing districts. The last occasion of a commission being issued was for the trial of Frost and his companions, in the winter of 1840. Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Sergeant Ludlow, were the judges then selected. The character of the recent outbreak being of so much more general a nature, there is every reason to believe that a great number will be appointed.

We hear that White of Birmingham, O'Neill of Dudley, Cooper of Leicester, three leading Chartists, have been arrested.

The commissioners of the new model prison, at Pentonville, have appointed Mr. R. Hoskins governor, at a salary of £400 per annum, and the Rev. Mr. Ralph chaplain, at a salary of £300.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—FRIDAY.—Nicholas Suisse, the valet of the late Marquis of Hertford, was again indicted for stealing and embezzling certain inscriptions or rentes in the French Funds, to the value of upwards of £90,000 sterling. Mr. Kelly opened the case for the prosecution, and, after vindicating the conduct of the prosecutors, proceeded at great length to detail the facts connected with the charge preferred against the prisoner, and the circumstances of suspicion in which he was placed by the possession of this large amount of property. The facts of this prosecution have already been so fully reported, it is unnecessary to repeat them. Mr. Justice Williams intimated that the portion of evidence detailed by the learned counsel, which were admissible, were not sufficient to prove the case against the prisoner; and Mr. Kelly said he certainly could not carry his case any further than he had opened; and after the intimation which he had received from his lordship, he would not attempt to press the case any further. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner was then arraigned upon another indictment; but upon Mr. Kelly saying that it was not the intention to offer any evidence on this case, the prisoner was again acquitted, and at once restored to his liberty.

Ellen Renson, otherwise Gwynn, was convicted of feloniously uttering, at Hammersmith, in the month of August, two pieces of base coin, well knowing the same to be counterfeit. Sentence, ten years' transportation.

William Horton, a genteelly-dressed young man, was convicted of stealing a bank-note value £200, ditto £50, and another for £10, and gold and silver coin to the amount of £4 1bs 8d., the property of Messrs. Pugh and Vincent, to whom he was clerk and servant. The Judge postponed his judgment, but intimated that it would be transportation.

John Edward, alias Baker, was convicted of a similar offence, and transported for fourteen years.

Thomas Cooper was convicted of a similar offence, and sentenced to ten years' transportation.

James Whittle and George White, two soldiers, were convicted of assaulting John Hoare on the Queen's highway, and stealing a watch and other property, of the value of £4. From the evidence, it appeared that the prosecutor, who was a gardener, residing near Plumstead, in Kent, was going, on the 3rd of August, between 12 and 1 o'clock, towards his cottage, when he was met by two men, who knocked him down, and took from him his watch and other property. The blow rendered him insensible, and when his senses returned, he missed the articles he had mentioned. They were clearly traced to the prisoners, and the jury found them guilty. Sentence of death passed, to be commuted to transportation for life.

Dennis Clements, a seafaring man, aged 68, was charged with the wilful murder of Bridget Clements, alias Holloway. The prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' hard labour at the Maidstone House of Correction.

Sarah Stroud, aged 25, was found guilty of murdering her infant child, and sentence of death passed on her, Mr. Baron Rolfe holding out to her no hopes of mercy.

POLICE.—Captain Philip Partridge, of the brig Yarrow, of Liverpool, was brought up for re-examination at the Thames police on Thursday, charged with the wilful murder of three Spanish sailors, between Benin and Tenerife, in the latter part of last year. The investigation was postponed for a week. The case will be ultimately sent before a jury.

Charles William Stringer Fitzgerald, who was charged with attempting to extort money from Mr. H. Churchill, and who was remanded from Monday last, was fully committed to take his trial.

DUBLIN, August 24.—No less than 87 persons were brought before the magistrates of College-street police-office in the course of yesterday, charged with being drunk and disorderly at that annual scene of profligacy—Donnybrook Fair. Indeed, notwithstanding the boast of the Mathewites, drunkenness and debauchery were never more rife than during the present week.

MURDERS IN IRELAND.—Three revolting murders have within the last fortnight been committed in Ireland, viz., of Thomas Long, at Limerick, stoned to death; of a wood-ranger, named Honeen, in Clare; and of a man named Mercer, in Tyrone.

FOREIGN.—PARIS.—All the Royal Family left Paris last night for Eu. The Duke de Chartres, second son of the Duchess of Orleans, was slightly indisposed, as well as his mother, and it was thought by the physician that a residence at Eu, with excursions to the sea-side, would restore them to perfect health. We hear nothing new in politics.

BELGIUM.—The following is the account of the traffic on the iron railway between Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle in the first seven months of this year:—Passengers, 172,103; Goods, 271,386 cwt. Receipt, for passengers 108,988 dollars, for goods 25,712 dollars; total 134,790 dollars. The exportation of cattle from Belgium to England has commenced. The Belgian sloop Union has just sailed from Ostend with forty-six oxen on board.

GERMANY.—A letter from Cologne, of the 23rd instant, announces that the King of Prussia, accompanied by the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Hanover, Bavaria, Wurtemburgh, the Grand Dukes of Baden and Nassau, and twenty of the reigning princes of Germany, will review on the 5th of September, the splendid army of the Rhine, 66,000 strong; consisting of the 7th and 8th corps of the Prussian army. The Duke of Wellington has received a pressing invitation from the King of Prussia to be present; and several British officers have obtained leave to attend the military spectacle.

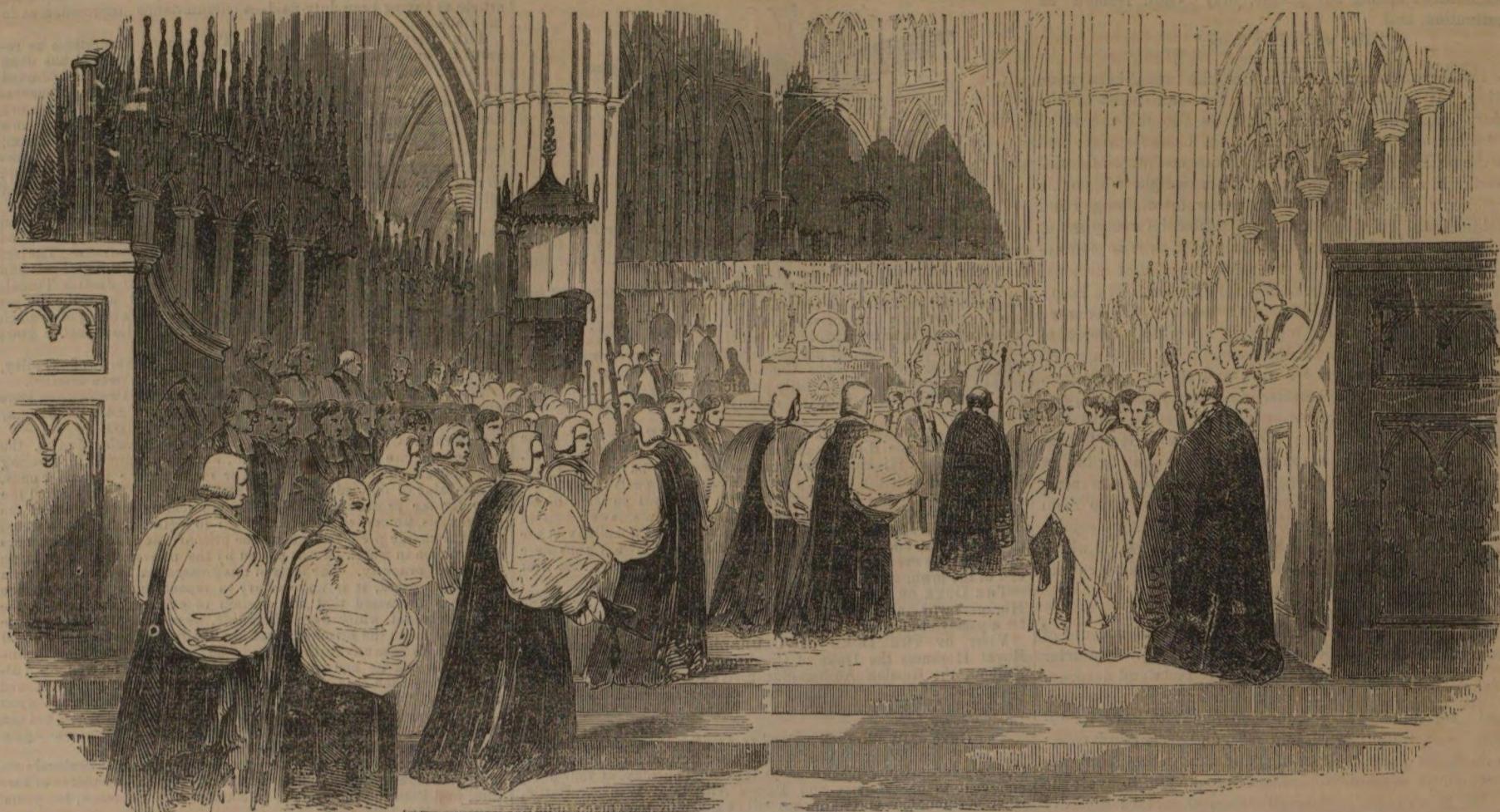
HUNGARY.—A Transylvanian journal gives a disastrous account of the fire at Berek. This journal says: "In less than one hour 272 houses and 434 farm-buildings were reduced to ashes, with their contents, and 18 persons were burnt to death."

CIRCASSIA.—The Russians have suffered in their late encounters with the Circassians. Eight pieces of artillery had been captured from General Grabbe's army, but were retaken, except two pieces, with a loss, however, of 1600 Russians, and 60 officers. This attack on the Russian camp was made on the 13th of June.

#### CONSECRATION OF THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.

The impressive and solemn ceremony of consecrating the five newly appointed Colonial Bishops, took place on Wednesday morning in Westminster Abbey. The doors of this magnificent and sacred edifice were opened for those who had obtained tickets of admission at ten o'clock, at which moment all the entrances to the Abbey were locked. A few minutes before eleven o'clock the overture to *Esther* was admirably performed.

Precisely at eleven o'clock, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, and Chichester, entered the choir at the



CONSECRATION OF THE NEW COLONIAL BISHOPS.—WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

west door, and proceeded to the altar. The right rev. prelates were followed by Dr. Coleridge, late Bishop of Barbadoes, and the newly-appointed bishops, viz., Archdeacon Parry, Bishop of Barbadoes; Archdeacon Austen, Bishop of Guiana; Dr. Davies, Bishop of Antigua; Dr. Tomlinson, Bishop of Malta and Gibraltar; and Dr. Nixson, Bishop of Van Diemen's Land.

The Queen's Advocate (Sir John Dodson) was in attendance, attired in his scarlet robes of office. The learned gentleman took his seat on the left of the new bishops.

The right rev. bishops, and the other dignitaries of the church, having taken the respective seats appropriated to them, the morning service of the church commenced. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Lupton, and the lessons of the day by the Rev. Mr. Waters. The communion service by the Bishop of London.

The following is the order and programme of this interesting and important ceremony, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Webber, Dean of Ripon;—The Chapter of Westminster received the newly appointed bishops in the Jerusalem Chamber.

The Archbishop of Canterbury being indisposed, a commission empowering the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester to act for his Grace had been granted, and those right rev. prelates, with the Bishop of Chichester, and the late Bishop of Barbadoes (Dr. Coleridge), assembled shortly after ten o'clock in the Jerusalem Chamber, where they were joined by the newly appointed Colonial Bishops, and afterwards moved in the following order from the chamber into the choir of the Abbey:—

Beadle.

Almsmen.

Choristers.

Gentlemen of the Choir.

Minor Canons.

Receiver of the Chapter of Westminster (Mr. Gell).  
Chapter Clerk of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster  
(Mr. Vincent.)

Canons' Verger.

Canons.

Dean's Verger.

Sub-Dean (Lord John Thynne).

The Colonial Bishops.

The late Bishop of Barbadoes.

The Bishop of Chichester.

The Commissioners of the Archbishop of Canterbury, viz., the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Winchester, and the Bishop of London, with their attendants.

The procession thus formed moved up the centre aisle, and on entering the choir, the different members passed to their respective places; the Canons and Sub-Dean of Westminster drawing aside until the bishops had passed them, to take their places within the altar rail of the Sacraum. The Canons and Sub-Dean then passed into their accustomed places. The Morning Service then commenced; at its conclusion, the Sub-Dean and Canons proceeded to their respective places within the altar rail. The Communion Service then began, which was read by the Bishop of London and the assistant bishop. The Nicene Creed having been sung, the preacher, Bishop Coleridge, was conducted to the pulpit, when the right rev. prelate delivered a most eloquent and appropriate sermon from Isaiah, ch. 43, verses 5 and 6:—"Fear not for I am with thee. I will bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west; I will say to the north, Give up, and to the south, Keep not back; bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth."

After the sermon was concluded, the five Colonial Bishops, who, until then, had been seated on the north side of the Sacraum, opposite the assembled clergy in their robes, were conducted to St. Edward's chapel, when they put on their robes; and on their return to the choir, they placed themselves before the three bishops, the commissioners of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen's mandate having been read, and the accustomed forms administered, the Consecration Service was performed, the right rev. commissioners being seated in front by the altar. When this part of the service was concluded the Colonial Bishops again retired to put on the rest of their robes, and on their return, knelt at the altar, when the Bishop of London began the "Veni Creator," which Hymn the choir immediately took up and sang to the conclusion. The Consecration service having been concluded, the five Colonial Bishops passed to their places among the other bishops on the south, within the altar rail.

That part of the congregation who did not partake of the Lord's Supper then left the Abbey, and the Communion Ser-

vice was proceeded with in the usual form and ceremony. A collection was afterwards made, the amount of which the Dean and Chapter of Westminster intend to apply to the uses of the Colonial Fund.

duties of the ministerial office, the newly created prelates were much affected. The preacher then in forcible and eloquent language impressed upon those whom he addressed, the great truth that the universality of the Redeemer's kingdom ought to be the great object of all Christians, particularly Christian ministers.

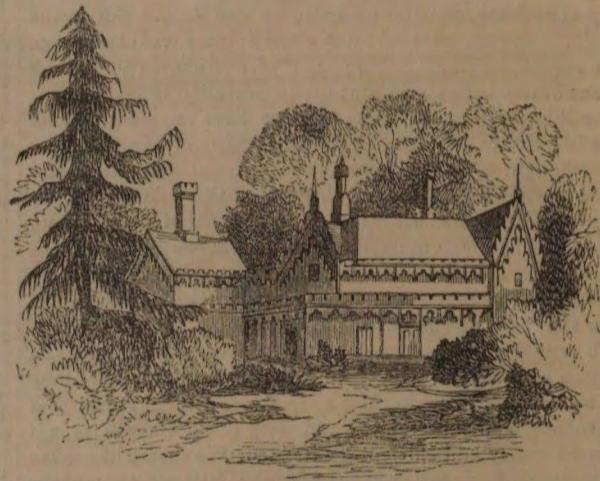
The ceremony occupied nearly four hours.



THE CONSECRATION.

At the conclusion of the Communion Service the Chapter of Westminster conducted the bishops back to the Jerusalem Chamber.

The Sermon occupied nearly an hour in delivery, and during that part in which the Rev. Doctor pointed out the important



ADELAIDE LODGE.

Our readers will remember having frequently perused in our Court News accounts of her Majesty's visits to Adelaide Lodge, Windsor Park; we here present a beautiful engraving of this favourite locality. Her Majesty's custom is to visit Adelaide Lodge in the morning, and breakfast there. The visits of the Court to Virginia Water usually occur in the evening, when a state is generally given, a representation of which will be found below:—



VIRGINIA WATER.

## THE ROYAL GEORGE YACHT.

This beautiful model of a man-of-war vessel is undergoing a complete renovation, and a number of hands are employed without intermission, to have her finished for the reception of her Majesty. Dr. Reid, the inventor of the most approved mode of ventilation, was on board on Monday and Tuesday personally superintending the laying of pipes for the free ventilation of the vessel. The royal bed has been removed to London, and a new one, expressly made for her Majesty, will be substituted. The interior of the state cabin is superb, beautifully carved in the most prominent parts, and richly gilt, having a most pleasing effect. It is lighted by five windows in the stern, and two on each side of smaller dimensions, of the finest plate glass. Round the whole of the interior are placed ottomans and sofas, the latter convertible into beds, and by richly gilt rods, appearing at first supports for picture frames, curtains of graceful drapery are made to surround them. Near the stern windows is a beautiful brass stove, of a most elegant pattern, in the form of a handsome covered vase, the smoke descending behind the grate, and finding egress at some distant part of the vessel. In recesses are neatly fitted shelves for book-cases. The floor is covered with rich Brussels carpet of a very chaste pattern, and in the centre stands a splendidly-finished round mahogany table. The royal bed-room is in keeping with the rich appearance of the state-cabin, the floor covered with the same Brussels carpet, and very light and airy in its form, and in every respect adapted for the comfort of her Majesty during the voyage. It is entered from the right of the state-cabin by a spacious door in character with the dimensions of all the other parts of this model of elegant ship-building. The dining-room is also very handsome, but not so highly ornamented as the other cabins, and conveys an idea of the comforts which a small select party of royal and noble guests could enjoy gliding along on the surface of the seas that surround our beloved island. The panels of the doors of the state-cabin are filled with mirrors, but her Majesty's excellent taste and judgment appear to dislike them, and they have been ordered to be covered, so that the privacy of the state-cabin will be preserved, and not have every movement of the forms of the occupants presented to the eye in all quarters. The deck of the vessel is kept beautiful and clean, and being filled in the seams with a white, yet permanently hard composition, will not soil the most delicate shoe. At present, while the work of renovation is going on, the deck is covered with canvass. The binnacle compass is covered in the form of a lantern, and surmounted by a royal crown. On the exterior of the stern is a beautifully carved royal arms, richly gilt; and altogether the Royal George yacht is a vessel of which we have reason to be proud, and it is to be hoped her Majesty will be so delighted with her voyage as to order this fine pleasure vessel to be kept at Woolwich for her Majesty's use.

## CROSBY HALL.

It is with unalloyed pleasure we have to record the resuscitation of that fine old building, Crosby Hall, and its appropriation to a purpose so truly in keeping with its character as an historical memorial, namely, the dissemination of literature and science. Of Crosby place we may well say with one of our fine old poets:—

"We do love these ancient ruins,  
We never tread them but we set our foot  
Upon some reverende historie."

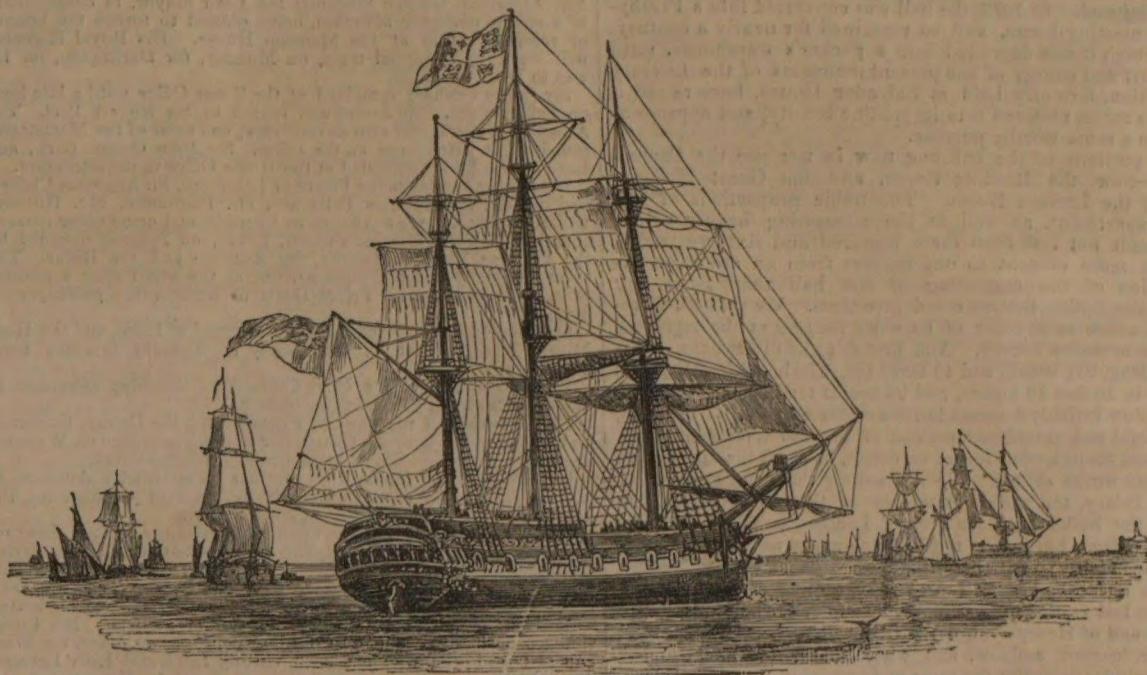
Completed in 1472, this ancient fabric, by a rare exception to the fate of most buildings of the same date in the metropolis, remains to us a beautiful specimen of the domestic architecture of the time. Periods have passed away during its existence, and often, in immediate connexion with its history, successively marked by the strife of faction and the fury of civil war, the sternness of bigotry, and the wildness of fanaticism, the oppression of misrule, and the order and security of settled government. Within its walls have resided many famous in arts and arms, the wealthy, the learned, and the great. A few spirited individuals, with a degree of taste and good feeling which does them credit, have saved this memorial of civic splendour and of the olden time, from decay and demolition, rescued it from meaner uses, and will thus transmit it unimpaired for the admiration of posterity. Thus an edifice which has long remained a reproach to the neighbourhood, and even to the metropolis itself, again becomes an object of interest from its associations, and a theatre of usefulness from its application.

On Friday the 5th inst., the great hall, which in the days of its glory, as figured below, was used as the feasting chamber of the building, having undergone repairs and alterations in harmony with its original and costly style of architecture, to fit it for its present purposes, the lecture-room of the institution was thrown open to the members, on which occasion the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A.M., the vicar of the parish, delivered a lecture on its history and antiquities, and as they must needs prove interesting, we make no apology for briefly subjoining its historical associations.

Crosby Place derives its name from Sir John Crosby, its reputed builder, an Alderman of London during the reign of Edward IV. It would appear that he was a citizen of some distinction, since he held the offices of sheriff-warden of the Grocers' company, and the mayoralty of the staple of Calais. After Sir John's death, in 1475, we find it the dwelling-place of the Duke of Gloster, afterwards Richard III., and the well known passage in Shakespeare will occur to all our readers, where, after his successful wooing of the Lady Anne, he thus addresses her:—

"That it may please you leave these sad designs  
To him that hath more cause to be a mourner,  
And presently repair to Crosby House,  
Where I will with all expedient duty see you."

Richard's residence here at the time of his marriage, however, appears doubtful; but a much more important event unquestionably did take place within its walls. It was in the hall of Crosby-place that he determined on the deposition of Edward V.; and it was here that all his plans were concocted for his own elevation to the vacant throne. After the death of Richard it was purchased by Bartholomew Read, Mayor of London, 1501-2, whose desire evidently was to possess a house befitting the splendour he had determined should signalize his mayoralty. The next possessor of Crosby-place was Sir John Rest, who held the office of mayor, in 1516, and by him it appears to have been sold, though at what time is uncertain, to the illustrious, the erudite, the conscientious Sir Thomas More. In 1523 More sold Crosby-place to Antonia Bonvisi, a merchant of Lucca, who subsequently leased it to William Roper, the husband of More's favourite daughter, Margaret. In the reign of Edward VI. Roper was driven abroad by religious persecution, and Crosby-place was forfeited, and granted by the Crown to Sir Thomas D'Arcy, who, on the accession of Mary, likewise suffered from religious persecution,



THE ROYAL GEORGE YACHT.

Bound, white wing'd Vessel ! o'er thy kindred sea;

Plunge, like a palfry, through the dancing waters !

The soft caressing ocean circles thee,

As though thou wert the dearest of his daughters !

Are the waves conscious,—that they so do glow,

And crest their sunny foam upon your path ?

Why are their murmurs musical and low,

As though some charm had lulled the soul of wrath ?

Look at your banners!—why, the winds have wiles

That curl them into beauty ! and your sails

Are Zephyr's cheeks, that, dimpled into smiles,

Catch the sweet odour of his fav'ring gales !

See the Sun's gold!—how it doth sheet thy deck,

And through thy gleaming rigging flit and shine !

The elements all love thee, and no wreck

Have they proud Bark, for beauty such as thine !

For thou art treasure laden ! Heaven above

Doth compass thee with its protection bright—

A glowing world of loveliness and love

Though bearest with thee on thy path of light.

Thou art the Ocean-palace of our Queen,

And so more rich than its most jewelled cave ;

The blue-eyed Empress of our Isles of green

Is thronged by thee on her exulting wave.

The billows play around her in her pride,

And clap their watery hands—and sparkle joy

Britannia, clasped by Neptune as his bride,

Flings bliss around that will not bear alloy !

So, full of happiness, she takes her way,

Our young VICTORIA, for old Scotia's shore

Bless her by starry night, by glorious day,

On isle or billow bless her evermore !



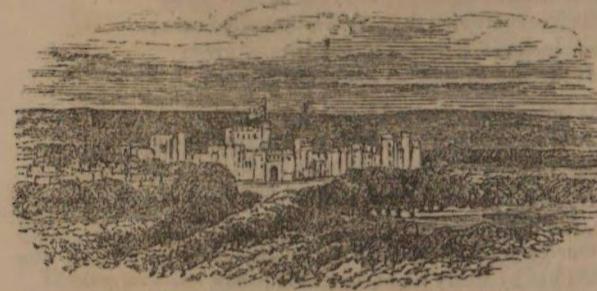
INTERIOR OF CROSBY HALL.

which had now changed sides, and Bonvisi and Roper returned and regained the estate. In 1594 Sir John Spencer purchased it, and there kept his mayoralty with great splendour. Ambassadors were entertained here on several occasions with great grandeur; among whom the most noted was no less important a person than M. de Rosney, afterwards Duke of Sully. The remaining possessors may be briefly named:—Lord Compton, the husband of Spencer's daughter, during whose residence

another distinguished tenant graced the house; this was the Countess of Pembroke, sister to Sir Philip Sydney, whom Ben Jonson has celebrated in one of the prettiest epitaphs in our language. Spencer, Earl of Northampton, comes next, and was succeeded by Sir John Langham, sheriff in 1642, during whose occupation it is said to have been used as a prison for royalists. His son, Sir Stephen Langham, succeeded him, and it was during his tenancy that a fire occurred, by which it was

much injured. In 1672, the hall was converted into a Presbyterian meeting-house, and so remained for nearly a century, after which it was degraded into a packer's warehouse, until the spirit and energy of the present managers of the Literary Institution, formerly held at Salvador House, have raised it from its ruins, restored it to its pristine beauty, and appropriated it to a more worthy purpose.

The portions of the building now in use are the Council Room—now the Reading Room, and the Great Hall—at present the Lecture Room. The noble proportions of this latter apartment, as well as the surpassing beauty of the roof, built not less than three hundred and sixty years ago, will be more evident to our readers from an attentive examination of the engraving of the hall than from any written description that we could give them. We pass on, therefore, to notice such other of its chief features as the engraving does not or cannot convey. And first as to its dimensions. It is 54 feet long, 27½ broad, and 40 feet high. The breadth of the oriel window is 10 feet 10 inches, and its height the height of the hall. The window is richly decorated with a series of armorial bearings, the tasteful and munificent present of Thomas Willemet, Esq., and which, though of so recent an origin, have all the appearance of ancient works of art. We see among them the arms of St. Helen's Priory, the earliest proprietor of the place; of Sir John Crosby, the builder; of the City of London, so many of whose eminent citizens have made the hall ring again with the sounds of festive hospitality; of Richard, the "crook-backed tyrant," whose few days' residence here will preserve the name of Crosby Place when the last vestige of its architectural glories shall have disappeared; and of Henry's murdered Chancellor, Sir Thomas More, the wise, learned, amiable, and witty author of the "Utopia." The remainder comprise the arms and badges of Richard's Queen, and of the House of York, Sir Thomas d'Arcy, William Bond and his company, and the "rich Spencer" and his company. The other windows of the hall are similarly decorated, those on the same side containing the arms of various subscribers to the expenses of the restoration, and those on the opposite, among others, of Sir John Rest, the Duke of Sully, Lord Compton, and the present owner, W. P. Williams Freeman, Esq.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

**WINDSOR,** Sunday.—Yesterday the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg, took their accustomed early walk in the forenoon. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken out as usual. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg, rode out in a carriage and four to Bagshot, to visit the Duchess of Gloucester. Baron de Nieuemann and Sir R. Peel arrived in the evening. The Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, Sir G. Couper and Mr. and Mrs. Anson, joined the royal dinner circle in the evening. This morning, the Queen and Prince Albert and the Duke of Saxe Coburg attended divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. George's. The Rev. C. W. Knivet chanted the first part of the service, the Dean and the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Stopford officiated at the communion service. Mr. Stopford preached a sermon from 6th v. 11th c. of Paul to the Hebrews, "Without faith it is impossible to please God." The royal party was attended by the Duchess of Norfolk, Hon. Misses Paget and Murray, Lord Byron, Earl of Liverpool, Sir R. Peel, Earl of Aberdeen, Baron Gruben, Captain Meynell, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Wyld. Very extensive preparations are in progress for celebrating Prince Albert's birthday, on Friday (26th) with more than usual splendour and magnificence. The festivities and rejoicings will be upon a princely scale of grandeur at the Castle; a numerous and distinguished party of visitors have received invitations to be present at the banquet, which will take place in the evening in St. George's Hall; and every arrangement has been determined upon to give due effect to the rejoicings and exultations upon this auspicious occasion. The annual grand show of the Windsor and Eton Royal Horticultural Society, appointed for the 3rd of September, will take place in the royal grounds, at Frogmore, by permission of the Duchess of Kent, under the patronage of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester.

Her Majesty, who was most graciously pleased to stand sponsor to the infant daughter of Madame Van de Weyer, presented her with a magnificent and richly-wrought silver gilt cup, accompanied by a knife, fork, and spoon, of corresponding taste. The cup is lofty in form, nearly resembling those handed down to us by Cellini, characteristic of the cinque cento age. The lower portion of the cup is adorned with subjects of angels, guardians of infancy; the body, with two scriptural subjects, beautifully executed in bas-relief—one, Simon beholding the infant Saviour; and the other, Christ blessing the little children. The cover is surmounted with the figure of St. John the Baptist, in full relief.

**TUESDAY.**—The Queen and Prince Albert walked to Adelaide Cottage this morning, and returned through the Home Park. The Prince of Wales and Princess Royal have been taken their usual airings, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

Sir Robert Peel, after having an audience of the Queen, returned to town shortly before four o'clock.

The Marquis of Ormonde has arrived to succeed Lord Byron as the Lord in Waiting on her Majesty.

**HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.**—Lord Adolphus Fitz-clarence, who commands the Royal George Yacht, has returned from a trip, by water, along the eastern coast of England, which his lordship undertook for the purpose of determining upon the most direct and favourable course to proceed with his royal and illustrious charge from the Nore to Scotland. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept of the offers of several of the Scottish nobility, to furnish their own carriages for the use of the Court during the sojourn "across the border." It is stated that her Majesty's stay in Scotland will not extend beyond Tuesday or Wednesday, the 13th or 14th proximo. The return of the Court (her Majesty proceeding from Scotland to Woolwich in the royal yacht) to Buckingham Palace, may be looked forward to on or about Saturday, the 17th, and early in the following week her Majesty will leave town for Windsor Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will remain at the Castle during the absence of their illustrious parents from Windsor, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, the preceptress to the Princess Royal. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will also remain, during the absence of the Court from Windsor, at Frogmore House, and pay daily visits to the royal infants.

**ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT YORK.**—YORK, Saturday night.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived here by the half-past seven o'clock train on his way to Wnyard Park, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry. His Royal Highness proceeded to the Black Swan Hotel, where shortly afterwards the Sheriff and Robert Davies, Esq., town clerk, waited upon him to ascertain when it would be convenient for his Royal Highness to receive an address of congratulation which had been agreed upon by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the city of York, when his Royal Highness was pleased to name Monday morning, at half-past nine. His Royal Highness Prince George arrived from Leeds, where he had been stationed with his regiment, the 17th Lancers, about eight o'clock, on a visit to his illustrious father. The Royal party purpose attending the morning and afternoon service at the Minster to-morrow, and afterwards dining with

Mr. Alerman George Hudson; the Lord Mayor, in consequence of a recent domestic affliction, being obliged to forego the honour of receiving them at the Mansion House. His Royal Highness will leave by a special train, on Monday, for Darlington, on his way to Wnyard Park.

Sir James Graham remained at the Home Office until a late hour on Friday night. Sir James was visited by Sir Robert Peel. The Attorney-General had also an interview, and some of the Magistrates remained in attendance at the office. Sir John Guest, Bart., and Lord James Stuart attended at the Home Office in the afternoon.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, Sir Augustus Clifford and family, Sir Francis Palsgrave, Dr. Philimore, Mr. Hilliard, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels, and many other passengers, left the St. Katherine's wharf, Tower, on Tuesday morning by the Princess Victoria steamer, for Antwerp and the Rhine. The same Company's ship Bruges arrived at the wharf after a passage of only thirteen hours. Prince Doria of Rome came passenger by her.

Lord Auckland, the late Governor-General of India, and the Hon. Misses Eden, arrived in town early on Tuesday morning from Portsmouth.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Saturday afternoon at Windsor Castle, at half-past two o'clock.

The Governor of the Bank of England and the Deputy Governor had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday afternoon, at his official residence in Downing-street.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has transmitted a donation of £20, in liquidation of the deficiency in the sum provided for the erection of St. Andrew's Church, Northampton.

**BROCKET HALL, HERTS.**—Viscount Melbourne arrived here on Wednesday from South-street, and next week are expected to arrive Lord and Lady Beauvale, Baroness Maltzahn, Lord and Lady Palmerston, the Hon. W. F. Cowper, &c. His Lordship has not been on the Continent since the prostration, and the report of his having arrived at Coblenz, on the Rhine, is, therefore, untrue. His Lordship was probably mistaken for his late colleague in office, the Marquis of Lansdowne, who has been visiting Lord and Lady Leveson at their chateau, near Hermsheim, *en route* to Vienna, for the Autumn.

The friends of the late Major Rennell will be gratified to hear that his *dépôt* was pronounced last week at the Institute in Paris by the Baron Walckenaer, who is so eminently qualified to appreciate the character of that celebrated man.

**WINDSOR AND ETON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.**—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has just transmitted to Mr. J. W. S. Potter, the honorary secretary, through the medium of Mr. Anson, the Prince's private secretary, the liberal donation of fifty guineas in aid of the building fund.

The Duke of Hamilton left town last week for Holyrood House, Edinburgh, in order to inspect the arrangements at that palace at present in progress for the reception of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The noble Duke is hereditary keeper of Holyrood.

The Earl of Rosebery and Sir John Boileau have each given £100 in aid of the fund for the erection of a public monument to the memory of the late Earl of Leicester. Lord Hastings has subscribed £50. The subscription already amounts to £3000.

**WOOLWICH,** Aug. 23.—The following has just been issued for the instruction of the inspectors and police having charge of the dockyard gate:—"Notice.—No person will be admitted into the dockyard on the day that her Majesty embarks, except officers in full uniform.—By order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Woolwich, Aug. 23."

The following naval officers have had the honour of being appointed to the vessels which will convey her Majesty and the Royal party to Scotland:—Commander Frederick Wood (1838), to the Royal George; Lieutenant Hon. Charles St. Clair (1837), Flag Lieutenant of the Caledonia, to the Royal George; Lieutenant William Southey (1814), in the coast-guard service, to the Salamander; Lieutenant Simpson H. Ricketts (1842), to the Salamander; Mate F. J. Diggins (1836), to the Salamander; Mate A. F. Kynaston (1836), to the Shearwater.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**CHARTIST MEETING ON KENNINGTON COMMON.**—On Monday evening a meeting of the Chartists was held on Kennington Common, pursuant to announcement by large placards which had been posted on various parts of the metropolis. The meeting was advertised to take place at six o'clock, but long before that hour they began to assemble. There did not, however, appear to be any union amongst them, and the greater portion amused themselves in various ways. There were none of the leaders on the Common, or at least they did not show themselves. About a quarter-past six o'clock a man of the name of Logan, a lecturer on phrenology at the Adelaide Gallery of Science, commenced an address to about 200 persons, and recommended that the meeting should be adjourned till Wednesday next, as in consequence of the notices issued by Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate of Bow-street, and Mr. Mayne, of the metropolitan police, he wished to act within the pale of the law. He was followed by a Mr. Clancy, of the "Dublin Association," who objected to any adjournment, and which would only give an opportunity to the troops and police to refresh themselves, and proceeded in a violent strain to animadvert upon the infringement of the people's liberty, and of their determination to carry the charter. At this moment the police made their appearance, consisting of about a dozen mounted on horseback, and about 800 of the L, V, R, P, and M divisions, under superintendents Mallalieu, M'Lean, Grunsell, and Murray. There were now about 4000 or 5000 persons on the Common, and the police made a general charge, and commenced driving the people away, and in less than half an hour the whole of the Common was completely cleared. Not an individual was suffered to remain in the roads, and at every avenue leading to the Common strong bodies of the police were placed to prevent persons congregating. The police, whilst in discharge of their duty, were hooted and pelted by the mob; but, although several persons were knocked down in attempting to escape from the police, we did not hear of any very serious accident. The whole of the police force remained on the Common and neighbourhood till long after dark. We understand there was a detachment of troops in the neighbourhood ready to act if there was occasion; but their services were not required, the mob dispersing pretty quietly.

**ATTEMPTED CHARTIST MEETING AT PADDINGTON.**—The attempt to hold a Chartist meeting at Paddington on Monday evening proved a complete failure, in consequence of the admirable arrangements of the police authorities. In the course of the morning large placards, signed by Mr. Mayne, the Police Commissioner, were stuck up throughout the neighbourhood. They were headed, "Regulations of the Police for preventing obstructions of the thoroughfares at the terminus of the Great Western Railway, Paddington, and in the neighbourhood thereof," and they stated that no carriage, van, or other vehicle, would be allowed to stand in any of the thoroughfares or on the waste ground, and that all persons refusing to move and depart when desired by a police constable to do so, would be liable to be taken into custody, and punished under the provisions of the Police Act. It is computed by competent judges, that upwards of 10,000 persons were present during the evening, yet the only attempt to commence the meeting was made about seven o'clock, by a sickly young man, in a green Newmarket coat, who, on seeing the police approach, instantly took to his heels, but was overtaken and secured. About half an hour afterwards a shoemaker named Menden, who called himself "A Chartist—an out-and-out Chartist—one who did not care a — for the police," bawled out a motion for an adjournment of the meeting to Kennington-common; but the police immediately adjourned the remainder of his harangue to the station-house, whither they conveyed him. At the station-house in Hermitage-street, Paddington-green, seventeen persons were in custody for throwing stones, &c., and assaulting the police, and one man on a charge of stabbing a policeman.

**ATTEMPTED CHARTIST ASSEMBLAGE ON CLERKENWELL-GREEN.**—On Monday night, shortly after eight o'clock, a body of Chartists, to the number of about 200, taking advantage of the absence of the police at Kennington-common, Paddington, and other parts of the metropolis, began to assemble, notwithstanding the presence of Inspector Penny and several of the police of the G division, on Clerkenwell-green, for the purpose of holding an open-air meeting. The procession was headed by a van, which had already taken up its position on the Green, when Inspector Penny informed them that no meeting would be permitted to be held. In defiance, however, the chair was taken, and the chairman commenced addressing the meeting, which gradually began to augment in numbers. Information

was immediately despatched to the station-house of the G division, in the Bagging-wells-road, where upwards of one hundred men were in reserve, and who in a few minutes made their appearance at the entrance of the Green under the orders of Mr. Superintendent Massey and Inspector Barton. Their appearance became the signal for general confusion. The speaker and those in the van decamped in an instant, and the van, which had the horse harnessed to it, soon disappeared. The mob, however, were more reluctant to do so, but forming themselves into small groups, continued to groan at and harass the police by assembling in various parts. Shortly before nine o'clock, a man named King commenced addressing a mob from the step of his own door on the Green, and on his refusal to go into his house and desist, he was taken into custody by Inspector Penny. The mass of people, amongst whom were a large number of thieves and pickpockets, began to increase every minute, and at this period, in various parts of the Green, there could not have been less than from 1500 to 2000 persons. The police were assailed with the most frightful yelling, and as they were taking their prisoner to the station-house, several stones and other missiles were thrown. At this moment loud shouts were raised at the Hicks's Hall end of the Green, and on Inspector Barton, who had a large body of his men drawn up in front of the Sessions House, arriving at the spot, he found several men in a wagon, which, on examination, he found to be half-full of rotten turnips, and which it was stated had been brought for the purpose of pelting the police. Inspector Barton assured the driver and those who were in the van, if they made the slightest attempt to enter the Green, he would direct the men to take the whole of them into custody, on which it was withdrawn.

**CHARTIST MOVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The Lord Mayor on Monday called together at the Mansion-house, Aldermen Brown, Sir Peter Laurie, Copeland, Thomas Johnson, Humphrey, Magnay, Gibbs, and Farncombe, to aid him in keeping the peace within the City, if it should be menaced by the mob, which it was rumoured would be collected at various points in the metropolis. Officers were despatched in various directions, who made a report every half-hour from Paddington, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Clerkenwell-green, Islington-green, Bethnal-green, Smithfield, and Kennington-common. Col. Coxe, of the Hon. Artillery Company, announced to his Lordship that eighty members of that company had assembled at their quarters, and would remain during his Lordship's pleasure. The City Commissioner had a considerable force of his constables ready to move on any point.

**THE LONDON INSURGENTS.**—The object of the persons who assemble nightly in London was declared by one of their leaders last Friday evening. They are perfectly aware that their meetings here cannot possibly be of any avail. Their weakness would become apparent, if any attempts at rioting were to be resolved upon. All they hope to accomplish is, to convince the "turn-outs" in the provincial towns that they sympathise with them, and that they rejoice in the movement recently made. It may be well for the insurgents in the country to know that the mob who follow their example in London are dissimilar to themselves in every respect. Those in the provincial towns are principally men of good character, skilful artisans, and requiring only certain concessions to induce them to return to their respective occupations. It is very different with those who meet nightly in London. They consist of low vagabonds from Whitechapel, Saffron-hill, and other such places, who employ themselves during the day in pickpocketing, &c. Several hundred boys generally accompany them, and the only mischief that they commit is by yelling at the policemen who are on duty. Scarcely a respectable workman has disgraced himself by joining these idlers. On the contrary, they reprobate the proceedings, with scarcely a single exception.

**CHARTISTS OF FINSBURY.**—In consequence of a numerously circulated placard, inviting the "electors" of Finsbury to assemble together at White Conduit House, to consider the present distressed state of the country, a gathering took place in the great concert-room of that tavern, which, though so large, was too small to accommodate all the visitors. The meeting was addressed by Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and others. The assembly, which could not have consisted of less than from 5000 to 6000 persons, then separated in a very peaceful manner, and it took a considerable time before the ground which they had occupied was cleared.

**OUTRAGE BY A POLICEMAN.**—At nine o'clock last Friday evening a young gentleman, aged 15, was returning from his father's warehouse in the City to his dwelling-house at Islington, when, finding there was a mob in Smithfield, he turned out of King-street, to avoid it, into Turnmill-street. Hearing there that a number of persons were coming down Ray-street, and finding Clerkenwell-green in possession of the police, he passed quietly by a file of those men, and was proceeding towards his home across the open space in front of the Sessions-house, when a cowardly brute, mounted on horseback, rode up, and with a blow of his truncheon struck the unoffending individual senseless to the ground. A number of the dismounted force then ran to the spot, and bearing the poor youth, still unconscious, in their arms, placed him on a door-step in Jerusalem-passage, while several remained, without making any attempts to recover him, apparently to see whether he would come to himself or not. This he at length did, and opening his eyes, not knowing where he was, pale, faint, and sick, he inquired which way he had better take to Islington. The monsters showed him no compassion, but told him to go round the City-road; this he did, and at length reached home in such a state as to excite the utmost alarm in the bosoms of his family. He was laid on a sofa and was immediately seized with vomiting, uttering wild and incoherent expressions. He was put to bed, and being kept quiet during the two following days, has happily been restored to his usual health. The father, who was at a distance in the country, returned on Saturday, and immediately applied, first at the Mansion-house, then to Mr. Combe, the magistrate, and finally to the Commissioners of Police; but the only satisfaction he could obtain was a polite intimation that if the man could be identified, every assistance should be rendered. This ill-used youth is, however, unable to do, as there was no warning given, no order to go back, nor other intimation of danger, before the savage and unprovoked assault, so nearly amounting to murder, was perpetrated. The name and address of the gentleman is left at our office, with a hope that some spectator may be able to give information of the policeman's number.—*From a Correspondent of the Times.*

**THE COALWHIPPERS' STRIKE.**—On Wednesday there was a general strike among the coalwhippers on the river, not accompanied with any political movement whatever. The object of the men employed on this description of work is to relieve themselves from the thrall of the middle-men in Shadwell, Limehouse, Ratcliffe, and Wapping, who make a profit out of their labour. They resolved to submit to no exactions, but to be employed direct from the landing places along shore, and to be paid every evening on board ship, as the act of Parliament directs.

**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A HOTEL KEEPER.**—On Wednesday information was circulated through the various divisions of the metropolitan police, that on the 11th instant, Louis Coquerel, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Leicester-street, absconded from his establishment, stealing and taking away with him the sum of £600, viz., 13,000 francs in notes of the Bank of France, and £80 in English gold coin, the property of Mons. Saclir, a French gentleman, who had occupied apartments in the hotel in question. A reward of £100 is offered for such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the delinquent, and the recovery of the moneys above mentioned.

**ALARMING ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.**—An alarming accident occurred on Monday, between twelve and one o'clock, to one of the Watermen's Company's steamers (boat No. 6), on her trip from Greenwich to London, with passengers. It appears that when nearly off Mill-wharf, in the vicinity of Deptford, the pin of one of the piston shafts worked out of its place, on which the crank which it secures burst from its confinement. The steamer's power was lost at the moment, and the crank in its dislodged state continuing to perform its revolutions, was opposed by the cast iron framework in its vicinity, with which it came in violent contact. It struck the framework in quick successive blows, resembling the report of large cannon, shaking the vessel in all her parts at every shock. The utmost consternation prevailed amongst all on board, and the passengers, among whom were many ladies, ran to and fro in the vessel, apprehensive that it was the boiler that was bursting. Some narrowly escaped tumbling overboard in their fright. The engineer quickly stopped the vessel, and the anchor was let go, when the cause of the accident was discovered. The iron framework was smashed into fragments, and the vessel being disabled to proceed on her passage, was obliged to lie until another of the company's boats (No. 7) came up to her assistance, and relieved her of her passengers, all of whom were conveyed safely to London.





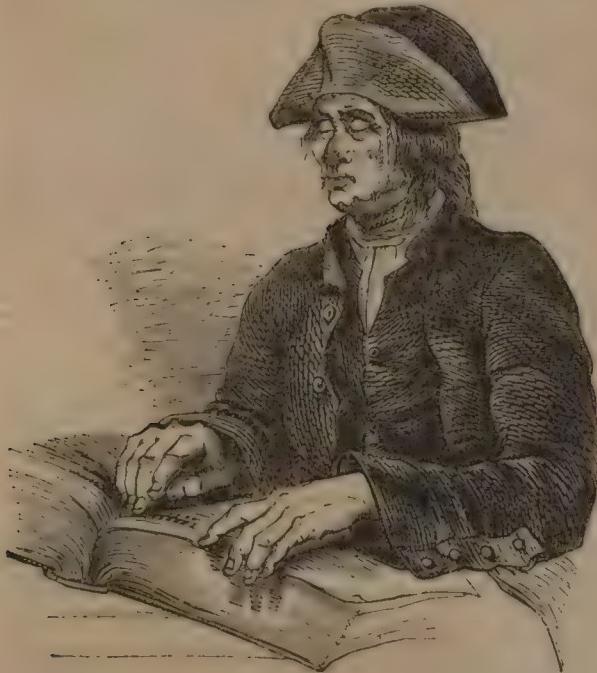
EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR THE EAST INDIES, AT GRAVESEND.

## TROOPS FOR THE EAST INDIES.

CHATHAM, Aug. 20.—This morning the following detachments from the Provisional Battalion of this garrison marched from Chatham to Gravesend, where they embarked on board the ship True Briton, for Madras:—47 rank and file of the 4th; 22 rank and file of the 25th; 75 rank and file of the 57th, with the following officers—Captain H. Gayon, 57th; Ensign Fitzgerald, 4th; Ensign John Clancy, 22nd; and Ensign R. A. Logan, 57th. The troops were medically inspected on Friday, and Sir T. Wiltshire spoke highly of their appearance. On the 28th inst., another embarkation of troops will leave this garrison for Bombay. Also left Brompton Barracks this morning 84 rank and file of the E. I. Co's troops for Gravesend, where they embarked on board the ship Vernon, for Madras. The E. I. Co's detachment is under the command of Lieut. Thomas Osborne, 40th Madras N.I.

## GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—THE UNITED SERVICE.

Last week the boys of Chelsea School proceeded by water in one of the iron steamers to Greenwich Hospital, where they were received on landing by the descendants of our hardy tars



BLIND PENSIONER LEARNING TO READ.

with drums beating and colours flying, in the presence of the Governor, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., the Lieutenant Governor, Admiral Sir James Gordon, K.C.B., Captains Huskisson, Claud Simpson, Commanders Robinson, Williams, Dalzell, and Corbyn, Lieutenants Rivers, Montmorency, Tucker, Vasper, Tatton, Rouse, and Casey, in their naval uniforms. The juveniles of the United Service drew up in the grand square of the Hospital, and after greeting each other, performed various evolutions, and played a number of tunes, in the presence of their own officers and the officers of the institution. They seemed most proficient in their evolutions and their music. They were met on the green by the band of the Naval Asylum. We understand that the visit is to be continued annually, and has been procured by a wealthy old lady, who attended in her carriage on the occasion. On the return of the boys to Chelsea they were regaled at this lady's expense, she having given a donation of £20 for that purpose.—[May she live long to witness the happiness she has conferred on the children of the gallant defenders of our native land.—ED. I. L. N.]

We cannot find a more appropriate opportunity than the present, of giving our readers a representation of a blind Greenwich Pensioner reading his Bible by means of his fingers. It is now familiarly known, that a "Bible for the blind" is in pretty general use. The letters are raised from the surface of the paper, and thus by passing the tips of the fingers along them, the words are at once recognised.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT RICKETTS.—It is with sincere regret we record this event, which took place on Thursday, at the Elms, where, for many years past, this gallant and distinguished officer had resided. Sir Robert Ricketts was born in 1772, and entered the navy at a very early period—serving through the whole of the French war, and assisting, in 1815, at the reduction of Fort Boyer. He was created Baronet in 1826, and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue in 1841. Sir Robert married, in 1802, a daughter of Richard Gumbleton, Esq., of Glencairn Castle, county Waterford; and has been succeeded in his baronetcy by his son Cornwallis, born in 1803, who is a Commander in the Navy.—*Cheltenham Looker-on.*

EAST INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION.—The steamer India having performed her last voyage from Suez to Bombay against the height of the monsoon, a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of navigation, it may be interesting to compare a statement of that steamer's performance on her last two voyages, the first having been made in the fair season, and the second against the strength of the monsoon. On her first voyage the India left Calcutta on the 10th January last, and steamed to Suez in 25 days and 14 hours, running 4849 miles, or 182½ miles per day, consuming 680 tons of coal, or 7 6-10 lb. per horse power per hour. On her second voyage she left Calcutta on the 9th May, and steamed in 35 days 4658 miles against the wind, averaging 137 miles per day, and under sail 4 days: total distance 5089 miles, consuming 900 tons of coals, or 7½ lb. per horse power per hour. This result is most important, as shewing that the communication by steam can be kept up with the eastern side of India at all seasons of the year. On the first voyage the Calcutta letters reached London in 46 days; the second voyage her letters were detained 24 days in Egypt waiting a conveyance.

NOVEL TIMEPIECE.—A German paper mentions the production of a very powerful timepiece by Herr Lebonardi, a watchmaker of Berlin. The description, which is not very intelligible in all its parts, taken generally, is to the following effect:—This chronometer, which marks time to the 1000th of a second, is destined for observations on the rapidity of cannon balls and the distance of the firing. The dial plate is divided into 100 sections, and the hand or index, which passes over it one second, and which can be stopped and set in motion again at pleasure, is quite capillary. But as error would be unavoidable if it were put in motion or stopped by the human finger, a galvanic connexion is established between the gun and the watch. By an ingenious contrivance the moment the ball leaves the cannon the index rises, and comes down and is stopped on the report, so that the time may be exactly marked.

A large aerolite, or meteoric stone, fell at Harrowgate a few days since. It hissed through the air during the storm, and was seen to fall like a dark object. It was warm to the touch when taken up, and weighs about half a ton. Dr. Magill, who examined it, says it is composed of basalt, with small particles of flint and album Grecum.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



STONE TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM RUFUS.

NEW FOREST, HAMPSHIRE.

In the bottom of a beautiful forest vale adjoining the hamlet of Canterbury, near Stoney Cross, a stone is erected to point out

the scene of William Rufus's death, who was accidentally slain here by Sir Walter Tyrrel, a Norman, his companion in the chase. A stag passing by, the knight discharged his arrow at him; but the weapon glancing against a tree, took a direction contrary to the one intended, and pierced the monarch through the heart. Tyrrel, on seeing him fall, immediately escaped and embarked for Normandy. The body, however, was shortly afterwards found by a forester, who threw it in his cart, and conveyed it to Winchester, where a plain tomb is still pointed out as covering its remains. Tradition says that the name of the person who paid this attention to the deceased king, was Purkess, a charcoal maker; whose immediate male descendants still reside near the spot. It also asserts, that part of the cart on which the body was placed, existed till within these few years, when the only remaining wheel was wantonly committed to the flames.



## THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, 23rd August, 1842. Mon cher Monsieur,—Your fair readers will see by the drawing I send you that we have something new in the trimmings of bonnets. The wreath of white roses is put much farther back than usual, being almost on the edge of the crown. The bonnet is of white drawn silk or lace, trimmed inside with half wreaths of small blush roses, without a blond or lace cap. The dress of this figure is of pink foulard, made plain, with full skirts and tight sleeves, ending in a manchette or lace cuff, tied with a small bow of ribbon.

The camail is double, made of organdie, through which the colour of the dress throws its blushing hue: it has sleeves, as well as an additional cape, and is trimmed with a plaiting of the same, which is edged with a narrow border of lace, and forms a trimming round the throat. I must draw the attention of your fair readers to the cut of this camail, which is elegant, distingué, and peculiar; and, as much depends on it, they must direct their dressmakers to be particular in noticing its shape, following exactly the outline given by your artist.

The cap of the sitting figure is especially jaunty and smart; the bow of blue ribbon at the side, the fineness of its coquettish smartness, and the power, nevertheless, which it affords of exhibiting a taste in lace and a new style of coiffure, will render its introduction an acceptable addition to the morning toilet of young ladies in their visits at country villas this season, where the shot must be both sharp and sudden that can bring down a young sportsman intent on other game than that of love and idleness.

This dress is also a foulard, but you must notice that it is richly brodée en routache (embroidered with braiding), and that, too, of a military pattern. The body, you will see, is made high and close in the neck, with a petite lace collar falling over; the sleeves are made tight, and with epaulettes on the shoulders. This is considered one of the most killing walking or morning costumes of the present day; and you will find that in London, where you are generally some time after the fashion, that braid, embroidery, and lace will be the rage in your ball-rooms during the whole of the winter.

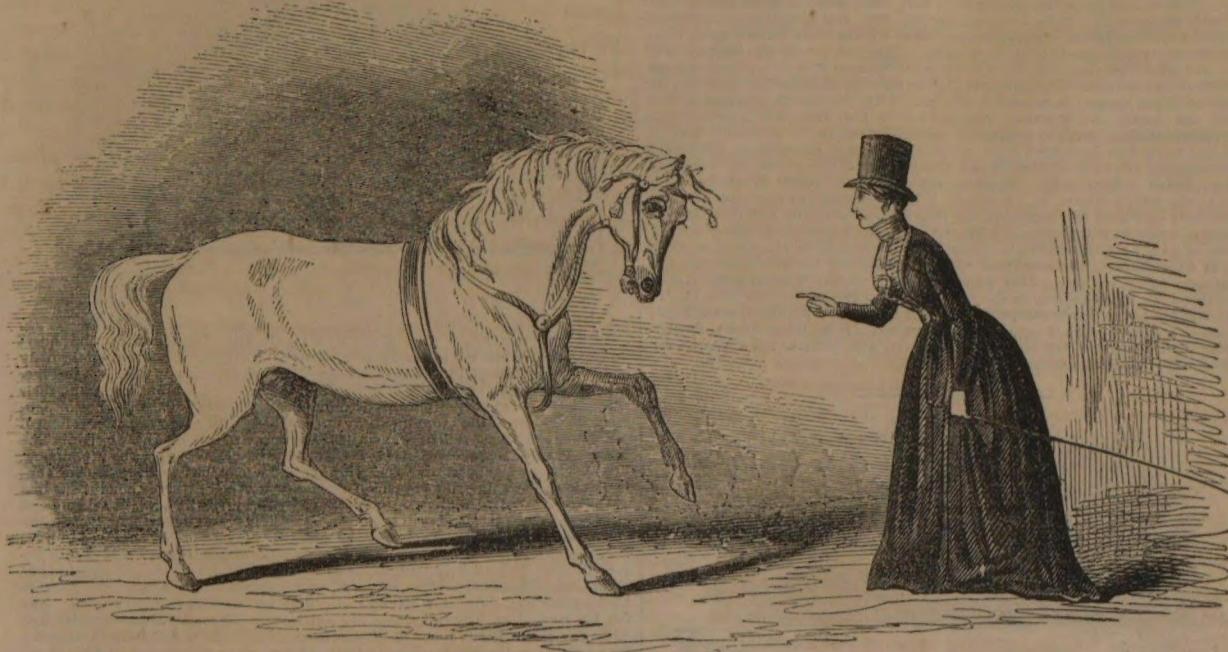
JULIE.



Getting planted in the mud in any latitude between this and Gravesend, is by no means a particularly pleasant position, with the thermometer of Fahrenheit at 110 deg., and we are by no means surprised to see one choleric son of Father Thames "pitching in" to another by way of pastime. It is a beautiful provision of nature to let off the superabundant animal spirits. The above is a queer situation for "a mill," we must say; the oddest paddle-box we ever saw in our lives.

THE ORIENTAL STEAMER.—The statement relative to a fire having occurred on board the Oriental steamer, belonging to the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, is without the slightest foundation. A fire took place, under circumstances similar to those described, in a sailing vessel of the same name on the outward voyage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, and by the misapprehension of the reporter, it was said to have taken place in the Oriental steamer, the only vessel of that name known to the public.

## THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.



MADEMOISELLE CAROLINE, AT VAUXHALL.

## VAUXHALL GARDENS.

Vauxhall Gardens have been, at the reduced prices, completely crowded during the week, and one of the principal and most interesting of their attractions, consists certainly in the beautiful equestrian achievements of Mademoiselle Caroline, who is, perhaps, the most graceful as well as wonderful lady-rider the public has ever beheld. After what she has performed, we are inclined to think that, had she lived in the time of Phaeton, she would have taught him to have driven the chariot of the sun, and so despoil the heathen mythology of one of its most instructive morals. She makes two displays of her extraordinary talent. The one which we consider the more interesting, we have chosen to depict—the ordeal of training a horse to the highest point of tractability; putting him through a thousand playful manœuvres; in short making him obey her at will. The other, the mere act of graceful riding, which she does with surprising grace and power. One of her magic influences is making her steed pirouette with her to a waltz movement, which he does as if he had been taught by a Coulon or a Taglioni. This is really a pretty and a clever exhibition, and it is nightly enacted to the surprise and delight of many hundreds of admiring spectators.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Sergeant Stephen a coun-try commissioner under the recent Bankruptcy Act; and Mr. Francis Barlow one of the commissioners in lunacy.

**DEATH OF WILLIAM MAGINN, ESQ., LL.D.**—With deep regret we have to record the death of Doctor Maginn, on Saturday last, at his residence, Walton-upon-Thames. Dr. Maginn was in his 49th year, and for the last year and upwards suffered from confirmed consumption. He has left a widow and three children, we fear without any provision but the claim of the lamented deceased upon the gratitude of the country, and more especially of the Con-servative party.

Mr. John George, the only patriot that remained of the old stock who figured in the time of Horne Tooke, Hardy, Thelwall, Gale Jones, Clio Rickman, &c., expired in great penury, a few days since, at his humble residence near Lambeth Butts, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried on Sunday week, in the burial-ground, Bunhill-fields, by the Chartists, where lie the remains of three of the above-named reformers.

**THE TURNIP FLY.**—It may appear somewhat remarkable, but it is a certain fact, that rabbits which are in the habit of feeding upon field turnips which are affected by the turnip-fly, contract a vermicular disorder, which appears to have escaped the notice of the most accurate observer of nature. The worm generated by the fly, which is a *tenthredo*, must, it would seem, be deposited in the shape of ova in the plant, and in that form be taken into the animal's stomach.

**THE MURDER AT HIGBURY.**—On Friday it was ordered by Government that Mrs. Daly, the widow of Timothy Daly, the murdered policeman, should be paid £450 from the Treasury. Mott, the baker, who was wounded, £50, and Moss, the policeman, £20. The two latter persons are perfectly recovered, and are now at their usual vocations.

Madille, Cerito kindly offered her services gratis, at the Italian Opera House, in behalf of the distressed operatives in the dis-turbed districts. Such noble conduct is deserving of the highest praise.

**DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR H. DIGBY, K.C.B.**—Sir Henry expired at Minterne Hall, his seat in Dorsetshire, on Friday week. The deceased admiral, who was the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. W. Digby, Dean of Durham, uncle of the Earl of Digby, was in his 73rd year. At Trafalgar he commanded the Africa, and the ser-vices he rendered on that memorable occasion were such that he re-ceived a medal and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament on his return to this country.

**SOUTH HANTS ELECTION.**—Lord Charles Wellesley was elected member of Parliament for South Hants, in the room of Dr. Fleming, at Southampton, on Tuesday.

**THE OFFICE OF HIGH BAILIFF OF SOUTHWARK.**—As it has been very confidently stated in the City, that Mr. Harvey, the com-missioner of the City police, will be appointed high bailiff of Southwark, several candidates have already started for the office of commissioner of the City police. The gentlemen, whose names are given according to the form in which they appear to be with the corporation, are as follows:—Captain Kincaid, governor of Bride-well, a gentleman introduced to the notice of the members of the corporation by the most eminent military men in the kingdom, under whom the captain fought through the Peninsular war; Colonel Angelo, Colonel Grant, and Major-General Sir Burgess Camac.

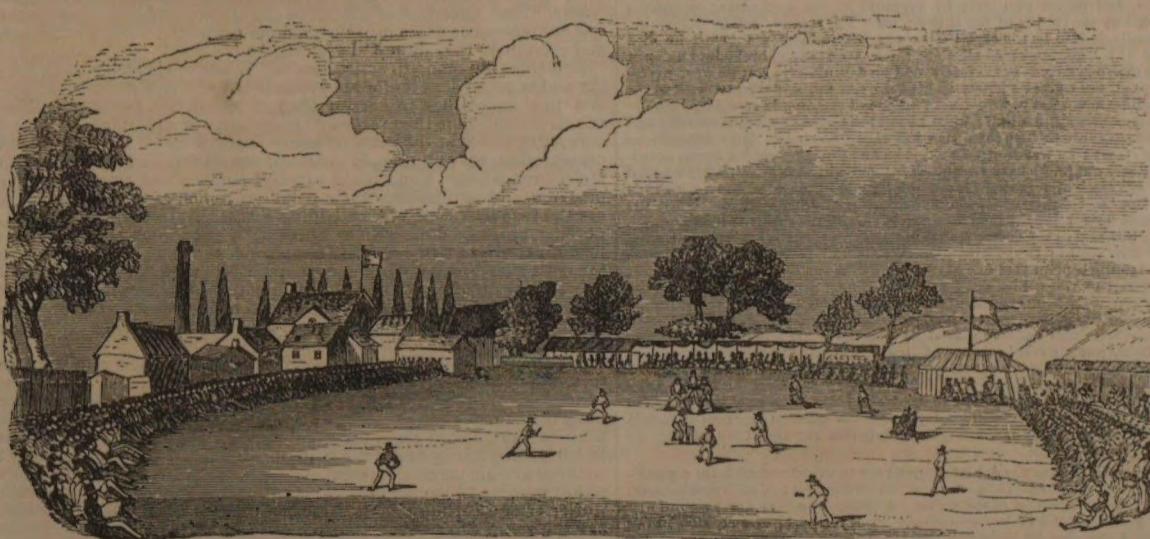
**THE GREEN PARK.**—A new footpath for the public has been formed through the centre of the ground occupied by the late ranger, extending to the garden of the Earl of Coventry, where it branches off to the old road.

**THE NEW TARIFF.**—We continue to have importations of cattle under the new tariff, and, if the speculation continues to answer the purpose of the spirited gentlemen who engage in it, the meat market will, no doubt, be soon lower.—*Hull Rockingham*.

**FIRE ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—On Wednesday week the luggage in a van, which was placed next to the tender of the engine affixed to the five o'clock train from Paddington, caught fire in consequence of a lighted cinder flying out from the furnace when about two miles on the London side of West Drayton. Several of the packages were immediately ignited, and, upon the arrival of the train at that station, many of them were in flames. The necessary assistance being then at hand, the lighted packages were promptly removed, and a good supply of water prevented the further destruc-tion of much valuable property.

**THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND'S JEWELS.**—A letter from the Hague, Aug. 15, in the *Constitutionnel*, states that the diamonds of the Queen of Holland have been again stolen. Suspicion at present rests on one of her Majesty's footmen.

The Lancaster and Preston Railway Company have leased the line to the Lancaster Canal Company for a period of 21 years, the agree-ment being that the Canal Company shall pay four per cent. per annum upon the paid up capital, to be further increased should it eventually be determined to carry the railway forward to Carlisle.



CLARK'S TRENT-BRIDGE CRICKET GROUND.—NOTTINGHAM, AUGUST 22, 23, 24.

## CRICKET.—NOTTINGHAM v. ALL ENGLAND.—Final close of the game on Wednesday.

ENGLAND—First Innings.	Second Innings.
Lillywhite, b by Barker .. 3	
Hillyer, c oy Noyes .. 0	
Box, b by Redgate .. 11	
Pilch, b by ditto .. 60	
Mynn, b by Clark .. 61	
Wenman, st by Guy .. 21	
Sewell, st by Guy .. 33	
Hon. Ponsonby, c by Parr .. 7	
Hawkins, c by Clark .. 12	
Dean, c by Noyes .. 7	not out .. 1
Dorrington, not out .. 0	not out .. 3
Byes, &c. .. 13	Bye .. 1

228

NOTTINGHAM—First Innings.	Second Innings.
Butler Parr, c by Pilch .. 6	c by Wenman .. 2
Barker, c by Ponsonby .. 17	c by Dorrington .. 3
Clark, b by Hillyer .. 18	b by Mynn .. 26
Guy, c by Box .. 8	b by Mynn .. 3
S. Parr, b by Lillywhite .. 15	b by Mynn .. 5
Butler, c by Ponsonby .. 12	c by Ponsonby .. 24
Good, c by Lillywhite .. 3	c by Pilch .. 16
Oscroft, run out .. 6	b by Lillywhite .. 5
Noyes, b by Dean .. 12	c by Hillyer .. 8
Chapman, b by Mynn .. 11	not out .. 1
Redgate, not out .. 8	b by Mynn .. 8
Byes, &c. .. 6	Byes, &c. .. 5

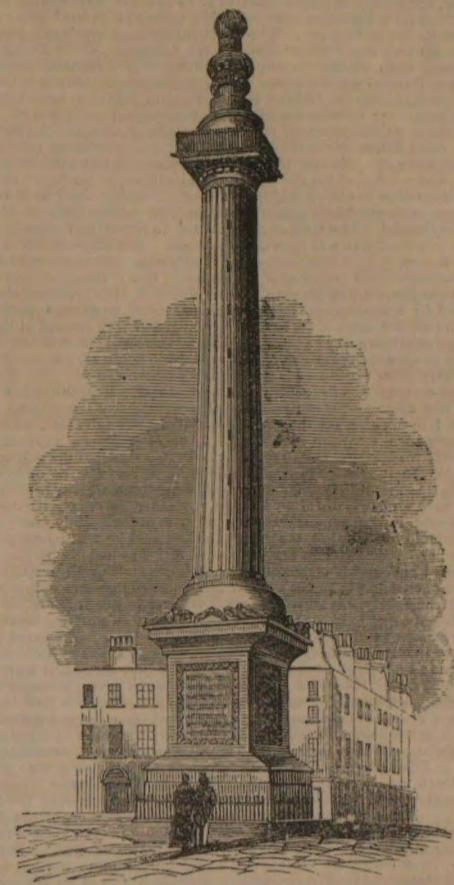
5

122

110

## THE MONUMENT, FISH-STREET-HILL.

The City Lands Committee, at a meeting on Monday, determined, in order to prevent any other persons from precipitating themselves from the top of this pillar, to place some strong iron bars, fixed suffi-ciently close over the head of the visitor to leave no chance of squeezing



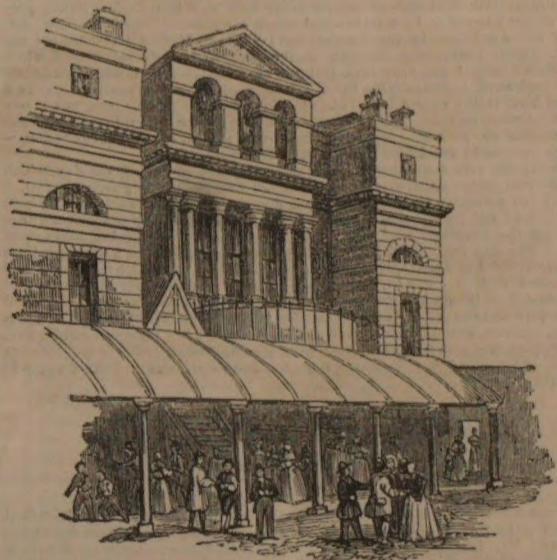
THE MONUMENT.

through. The additional railings will be painted white, so as to be in-visible at a distance. The surveyor of works was directed to proceed with the alteration immediately, and till it is finished the Monument will remain closed.

**THE INCOME-TAX.**—It has been decided by the commissioners of Taxes, that the carriage and horses of a medical man, although re-quired for the exercise of his profession, if occasionally used by him or his family for pleasure, cannot be deducted from his profits, nor will any deduction be made for the assessed taxes on them.

**THE GREAT WESTERN STEAMER.**—It is not generally known that every probability now exists of this vessel being shortly obliged to discontinue running between this country and America. Indeed, from present prospects we should conceive it an act of madness and extreme folly for her to make another voyage, as it is now certain that every passage made must only contribute to plunge her owners into further difficulties, and render their condition the more des-perate. The concern is in the very reverse of a flourishing state, and, unless speedily brought to a close, must involve the proprie-tary in sad pecuniary difficulty. There are calls and arrears of calls on capital to the amount of £27,000, but of course, in a proprietary of such dismal prospects, it is impossible to say what amount of this is likely to be paid up.—*Liverpool Advertiser*. [This statement, so far as relates to the discontinuance of this splendid steamer's voyages between this country and New York, has been officially contra-dicted.]

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

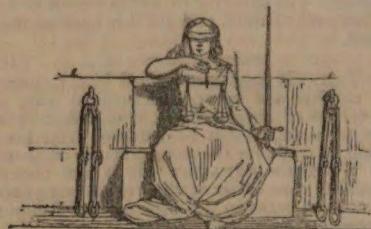


THE NEW COURT.

The August Sessions of the Central Criminal Court commenced on Monday morning before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Fare brother and Gibbs, the Sheriffs, and other civil officers. The calendar contains the names of 359 prisoners for trial, of which number 49 stand committed by the City magistrates; 273 by the Middlesex magistrates; Admiralty, 1; Essex, iii; Kent, 19; Surrey, 17; and we understand since the calendar was printed, nearly 40 other prisoners have been committed to Newgate. Mr. Barry, the architect of the Houses of Parliament, who had been summoned on the grand jury, was ex-cluded on the ground that he had to attend meetings of the Committee of Fine Art, in connexion with the rebuilding of the Houses of Lords and Commons. The Court, however, directed that Mr. Barry should be summoned again next sessions.—Mr. Brunel, the engineer, was fined £20 for not attending.—The Grand Jury having been sworn, the Recorder addressed them on the nature of the public duty they were called upon to perform. The learned judge said the calendar lying before him contained within a fraction the names of 360 individuals, whose cases they had to inquire into, and no doubt before their labours termi-nated that number would exceed 400. Amongst these numerous charges he regretted to see that no less than 51 were against servants, for larceny in robbing their em-ployers; there were nine cases of receiving stolen goods, six of charges of cutting and maiming, three of murder, and others of persons charged with aggravated offences. It was certainly true that a long time had elapsed since the last sessions of the Criminal Court, but still he regretted to say that the number for trial on that occasion was exceedingly large. Amongst the various crimes was one for an attack on her Majesty's person. Since that offence had been committed the legis-lature had passed an act for the better security of the Queen's person. He had before alluded to 51 cases of felony by servants; that was a growing evil, which it would be the bounden duty of magistrates and the courts to put a check to if possible, by awarding heavy punishments on all those convicted of so serious a crime. With respect to the charges of murder, he had read the depositions, and as they would all turn on matters of fact and not of law, he did not think it ne-cessary to detain them with any remarks. After a few general observations on the minor cases in the calendar, and paying a compliment to the vigilance of the police, the learned Recorder told the grand jury that if they found any difficulty in the

course of their inquiries, the court would afford every information necessary to guide them. The grand jury then retired.—The remainder of the morning was occupied in swearing in the common juries, and trying some cases of misdemeanour of no public interest.

**TRIAL OF JOHN BEAN FOR ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.**—John William Bean, the deformed boy, aged 16, a wretched and diminutive looking being, apparently not more than 12 or 13 years of age, was on Thursday morning indicted for a misdemeanour, in having presented a pistol at her Majesty the Queen, on the 3rd of July last. The prisoner, on being arraigned, pleaded not guilty. The Attorney General and Solicitor General, Mr. Adolphus, Mr. Washington, and Mr. R. Gurney conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Horry defended the prisoner. The Attorney General stated the case for the prosecution. On the 3rd July her Majesty was passing from St. James's to Buckingham Palace in a carriage, when the prisoner at the bar presented a pistol, and attempted to discharge it at the Queen. A person, whose testimony the jury would bear, snatched the pistol from the prisoner, upon which the latter ran away, but was afterwards apprehended. The person of whom the prisoner purchased the pistol would also be examined before them; and a letter which the prisoner had written to his father some time before this transaction would be put in and read. Nothing could be more calculated to lead to excitement and trouble than such an act as that with which the prisoner stood charged.—The facts of the case are so recent and so well known, that it would be almost waste of time to detail them. The observations of the Attorney-General were fully borne out.—Mr. Horry took several objections to the form of the indictment, the principal of which were, that if the prisoner had been guilty of an assault upon her Majesty, he was guilty of high treason, and could not be indicted for misdemeanour; that the charge of levelling a pistol at the carriage was no offence against the law, as no alarm had been created in the mind of the sovereign, and there was no proof that any assault had been committed. The learned judges overruled the objections, and said they should let the case go to the jury.—Mr. Horry then rose to address the jury for the defence. The line taken by the learned counsel was to throw ridicule on the idea that the prisoner ever contemplated any assault whatever upon the Queen, and that the witness Dassett had confounded in his own mind the supposition of such intention, and the act itself of carrying such intention into effect. If there had been anything of the nature of the offence imputed to the prisoner, was it likely that the police should have refused to take the charge? After some general remarks, he concluded by calling Mr. H. Hawkes, who stated that he resided in Brunswick-place, City-road. I was in the park on the 3rd July, and saw the elder Dassett standing in the middle of the road, in the act of taking the prisoner into custody, he (Dassett) having the pistol in his hand at the time. Dassett said he had taken the pistol from the prisoner. The carriage had passed, and I was looking at it. If any person had raised his hand to present a pistol, it is probable that I must have seen him. The prisoner might have got away if he had liked; he was walking by the side of Dassett, and there was a great crowd. Dassett was examining the lock of the pistol. He appeared to treat the matter lightly; he was laughing and smiling, as were other persons; I myself smiled.—Thomas Vosper, a journeyman painter, deposed that he saw the prisoner the day in question, with the pistol, which he held downwards; he did not present it as he was charged, for had he done so witness must have seen it. He would undertake to swear he never presented it at her Majesty's carriage.—David Hilton, a news-reader, gave prisoner a good character for mildness and gentleness of disposition; and several other persons bore like testimony, including the prisoner's father.—The Attorney-General addressed the jury in reply. He wished them to bear in mind that the prisoner was not charged with high treason, and that the question for them to consider was, what were the facts of the case which were worthy of credit. The learned gentleman proceeded to comment upon all the evidence which had been adduced in support of the case for the prosecution, as well as that which had been given in support of the defence, and concluded a long and able address by leaving the case in the hands of the jury.—Lord Abinger then summed up, and the jury, after two minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty on the second count—intending to harass, perplex, and alarm her Majesty.—Lord Abinger then sentenced him to be imprisoned in the gaol of Newgate for eighteen calendar months.



#### ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—YORK, AUG. 20,  
(Before Lord Denman.)

HULLAH AND WIFE, v. DOLBY AND WIFE.

This was an action for assault and battery. Mr. Watson for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Dundas for the defence.—The parties reside at Bishop Monkton, near Knaresborough, Mr. Hullah being a shopkeeper, and Mr. Dolby a farmer. There had been, it would appear, a feud of some standing between the Montagues and Capulets of Bishop Monkton, which finally came to a crisis on the morning of the 19th of March last. According to the testimony in support of the plaintiff's case, Mrs. Hullah was peacefully proceeding on her way to Knaresborough market, intent on far other thoughts than those of war, when, in passing a gateway where Mrs. Dolby was standing, the latter lady, forgetting for the moment the delicacy of her sex, struck Mrs. Hullah a blow on the nose, giving her a pair of "black and blue eyes," of a style somewhat different from those of which Moore has so triply sung. Mrs. Hullah was obliged to lay by a little to rest, but finally proceeded on her journey to Knaresborough, where she procured medical advice. According to the evidence for the defence, however, Mrs. Hullah had been the aggressor. Mrs. Dolby was standing in the gateway already mentioned, when Mrs. Hullah passed, and gave Mrs. Dolby a blow on the breast, which made her stagger backward, accompanying the attack with certain expressions indicating a doubt of Mrs. Dolby's chastity. This, of course, was not to be borne, and it was only, as alleged, on being thus called upon at once to defend her person and her fair fame, that she gave the blow which formed the subject of the present action.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, £5.

On the Crown side a number of cases were disposed of during the day, which were, however, of the usual class, and contained nothing of any public interest.

Nearly 100 prisoners from the disturbed districts have already, it is said, been lodged in the Castle, which was already sufficiently crowded, the original calendar containing the names of no fewer than 137 prisoners. The trial of these cases would, it was thought, have occupied about three weeks, being a week more than is usually devoted to York. This enormous addition, together with those who may be expected still to come in, seems to put it out of the power of the present Judges to deliver the gaol in any reasonable time, if these cases are to be disposed of at the present assizes. A large proportion of the prisoners, however, are, it is believed, not committed for trial, but merely remanded for further examination, and it will probably be thought better to arraign the whole before a special commission. The grand jury, however, has been discharged, and will meet again in the course of next week.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—DEVIZES.

(Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.)

BOOK V. CONWAY.

This was an action for a breach of promise of marriage, to which the defendant pleaded that he did not promise. Mr. Erie and Mr. Bestow conducted the plaintiff's case; Mr. Crowder and Mr. Butt appeared for the defendant.—Mr. Erie stated the plaintiff's case, which was afterwards proved by various witnesses who were called in her behalf. The learned counsel introduced his fair client to the attention of the jury as an amiable young lady, who had passed the flighty time of youth, and had attained the thoughtful and sedate age of 28. She no longer, therefore, had an ear for the soft nothings and idle prattle of green young men, whose heads were teeming with dreams of romantic love, and idle stuff of that sort. The gravity and wisdom of age was that which was most alluring to her, and thus it was, perhaps, that she had opened her ear to the sober tale of love, and her heart to the venerable blandishments of the defendant, who had attained the good old age of 68. At any rate, so it was—the plaintiff had long loved, fondly loved the defendant. She had nourished the thought that she should, ere long, become his wife, share the old gentleman's pleasures, and bear a part of his pains, and thus, hand-in-hand together they should go down the stream of time as loving as affection could make them, until separated by that inevitable destiny that separates all human associations and unions. The defendant had had the best opportunities of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine around his venerable but still stout and manly form. He was related to the plaintiff's mother, being her first cousin, and the best intimacy had always existed between the families. This led to reciprocal visits; and it was at one of these visits paid by the plaintiff to the defendant and his family, that he first commenced the soft attack which had led to this action. There was no improvidence, however, in this visit. The defendant had had the best opportunity of promoting his suit, and of awakening the maiden affections of the fair plaintiff, and winding them at the soft tendrils of a weak and clinging vine

## THE BEAUTIES OF WAR.

(From the Illuminated Magazine.)

The deadly animosity which existed between the French and Prussians during the occupation of France by the allied army, can hardly be conceived by any but those who were spectators of it: it showed itself in a thousand modes; not merely in contest in the field in the serious antagonism of war, but in the most trivial and insignificant actions of ordinary life. The hatred was reciprocal. I have seen a Prussian officer, when his load of wood came to his quarters, make the carter wait an hour, to his own inconvenience, before he would allow it to be unloaded; the man standing all the while in the rain, swearing with the peculiar grace and volubility of that period—a fashion so extraordinary, that those who have only visited France within the last twenty years cannot form to themselves an idea of the extent to which the accomplishment may be cultivated. The man in his turn would contrive to place all the worst pieces of wood to come out first, so as to give the impression that the whole was of inferior quality; and when the Prussian had exhausted himself with complaints and remonstrances, and the Frenchman with oaths and exclamations, (that the worst wood in the world was too good for a Prussian,) he would ostentatiously place all the fine pieces upermost, with a smirk which seemed to say, "Now, you can't make a complaint to the authorities, for the wood is better than average, and I have had my revenge by worrying you!"

A row of the largest pieces of artillery was placed along the Quai Voltaire, and all that side of the river down to the Chamber of Deputies. Night and day stood by the side of each a man with lighted match, and it was understood that they were loaded to the muzzle with grape shot. Directly in front of them, across the river, were booths, swings, stalls for fruit and confectionary, printsellers (not the most decent), rope-dancers, mountebanks, and all other caterers for the public amusement; while grown men and women were amusing themselves with all the enthusiasm of children, apparently unconscious of the existence of the deadly instruments of warfare which pointed their brazen throats at them. The indifference to danger generated by habits of warfare is inconceivable by those who have never seen it. Every individual of the motley throng knew that on any sudden "emeute" he might be blown to atoms before he could reach a place of safety, but he *trusted it would not happen*, like the dwellers on Vesuvius; and if the guns were fired, perhaps he might be able to get out of the way in time—"If not, not," and so he continued his amusement.

With those whose patriotism was too powerful for restraint, and who felt the utter impossibility of open resistance by arms, it was some consolation to walk behind the row of cannon, just out of the reach of the bayonets of the sentinels, and empty their hearts in execrations. I was often tempted to go to listen to them, from the extraordinary energy and eloquence of their vituperation, which was curiously composed of words (not sentences) without the slightest meaning; occasionally, however, the orators would break out into threats of revisiting Prussia, and wreaking their vengeance; but as these threats were unintelligible to the soldiers, they excited no more attention than the preliminary oaths. The Prussians knew that the words were intended for insult, because the pantomime was so perfect that it did not require the aid of language to make itself understood; but they generally bore it with the most philosophical indifference.

I was always apprehensive, however, that the patience of some one individual soldier might be unable to last out the succession of execrators, and that the human overcoming the military feeling, might vent itself in an explosion, and I might thus come in for a stray shot, which would have been a disagreeable reward for my anxiety to complete my vocabulary of French.

It was really a very extraordinary exhibition, and such as I verily believe could exist only in Paris. The crowds of swearers and threateners gave way at the approach of the large patrols (incessantly traversing all parts of the town), and vanished; *how or where*, used to astonish me, for the moment the patrol had passed they made their appearance again like a swarm of gnats, and resumed their occupation. The thing seemed to give them great relief; and if so, as it did nobody any harm, it would have been a pity to interrupt their expectation. A Parisian mob is, perhaps, the only collection of human beings in the world which could feel consoled by the process.

In remote parts of the country, however, the animosity was less lively and more deadly, and assassinations were frequent. The Prussians had so many deep injuries to avenge, that it is not extraordinary that they should occasionally exercise the spirit of retaliation, and in the small bodies of their troops dispersed in the villages personal conflicts were common, in spite of military discipline. A large part of their troops were landwehr (militia), and even landsturm (levy en masse), so that discipline was necessarily imperfect.

I was at this time quartered in the house of a gentleman who was secretary to a branch of the municipal government, and he often showed me petitions from towns and districts, entreating to be relieved from the presence of the Prussian troops, and to be allowed English in lieu of them; still more frequently came petitions for English instead of French, whose tyranny and exactions were intolerable. Defeat had exasperated them to madness, and they wreaked their vengeance indiscriminately on friends and foes. The state of demoralization of the French army was complete.

Occasionally a Prussian officer would take care to let his hosts feel that France was not safe from experiencing some of the miseries she had inflicted on other nations; and the hatred of Blucher was so intense for everything connected with Frenchmen, that offenders were pretty sure of impunity when complaints were carried to head-quarters. The Duke of Wellington's general orders at this period show his great auxie

to establish better discipline, and his fears lest the severity of the Prussians should excite a general revolt, and jeopardize all the fruits of his hard-earned victory, and arduous negotiations.

One of the instances of this tyranny and resistance will show that it is not always safe to indulge a spirit of retaliation in an enemy's country, however completely it may seem to be subdued.

There was no part of France where there appeared less chance of collision between the foreign troops and the peasantry than in the province of Normandy. Prussian troops took up their quarters in the towns and villages of that country with as much tranquillity and composure as in their own, and they no more contemplated opposition from the inhabitants than an English regiment would expect it in Scotland. Being in very small bodies, the officers were enabled to exercise a close surveillance over their men, and whatever license they might allow to themselves, they maintained strict discipline among the private soldiers.

A Prussian officer with whose friends I am acquainted, was quartered in the house of a widow, who, since the death of her husband, continued to conduct a large establishment for the manufacture of crockery (Fayence) at B—. This hard and heavy substance requires the greatest possible heat for its vitrification, and the furnaces are of gigantic magnitude and strength. The men employed in the manufactory lodged and boarded in the house, and, like the miners in Cornwall, were not mere servants, but a sort of fellow-adventurers, whose gains depended in some measure on the success of the establishment. These men, whose laborious occupation was incompatible with any but great bodily strength, felt the honour of the head of the establishment to be in some sort their own, and that they were bound to maintain the cause of the widow and the fatherless. Madame L—'s family consisted of one son only, about fifteen years of age.

The servant of the officer, having seen the indulgence to others for similar freaks, determined to exercise a little of the pleasure of authority himself, and after his master was gone to bed was in the habit of keeping up the family to prepare his coffee, which he did not choose to take till two hours after the time they usually retired to rest; he would sometimes take it into his head to be hungry at three o'clock in the morning, and insist on having something grilled for supper, which if not done to his taste he would throw into the fire, and command them to take more pains with the next.

Madame L— at last determined to make a formal complaint to the officer. Whether the mode of stating her grievances did not please him, or the narration excited recollections which awakened a dormant spirit of revenge, he received her remonstrances with haughtiness.

"Madam," said he, "my servant shall call you all out of bed six times every night if I please, and you shall wait upon him yourself. I am sorry that you have no daughters, that you might learn how your infernal countrymen behaved to my sisters. My mother was a widow with four daughters; six officers of your brutal and uncivilised nation were quartered in her house; she had lost her only other son in the battle of Jena, and I was far away. The conduct of your countrymen would have disgraced the lowest savages; my mother and sisters were subjected to loathsome indignities, and made to perform the most abject menial services for their brutal guests. My mother's heart was broken—she sank under the horrors she was compelled to witness; and while her corpse yet lay in the house, the officers endeavoured to dishonour my sisters. But I should go mad were I to begin a list of the atrocities committed by your army. You shall know a little of the miseries of war: to-morrow you shall have a couple more officers and half a dozen soldiers to maintain; see that you prepare for them. Take care to let me have a turkey dressed at half-past two in the morning, and coffee at four."

The lady slunk away, terrified at the aspect of the infuriated Prussian, and retired to think of the best mode of pacifying him: she rightly conjectured that the attempt would be most likely to be successful after she should have prepared him a dinner with unusual care, and given him time to subside; set herself to the task with a determination to please him, if possible; and hoped that a more humble entreaty in the evening might avert the dreaded infliction with which she had been threatened.

Not so her son, who had been listening at the door, attracted by the loud voice of the officer. He heard all; but in his attempts to rouse the workmen to resistance, did not think it at all necessary to repeat the officer's account of French cruelties in Prussia: he dwelt only on the threats held out to his mother, and the tyranny of the servant; and he succeeded in inspiring them with a determination to take a safe revenge.

The lady went on with her preparations for the officer's dinner, and was deeply engaged in larding a fine fowl, when horrible screams assailed her ears. She rushed to the door of the kitchen—it was fastened; to the door which led to the manufactory—that also was fastened; every outlet for escape was closed. She screamed for her son, and was answered by him, from the other side of the door, that there was no danger, and no cause for alarm. She entreated to be told what was the meaning of the screams, which now became fainter and fainter, as if retiring to a greater distance.

"Soyez tranquille, ma mère," said her son, "you will know it all presently. I will let you out directly; there is no danger, none whatever."

Presently the door was opened, and her son led her into the manufactory; but what was her horror to see the officer and his servant lying on the ground opposite the great furnace, each bound round with bandages from neck to feet like an Egyptian mummy. At the moment she entered, the door of the fiery furnace was thrown open, and cast its glare on the faces of the helpless beings; the servant had fainted from excess of terror, and the officer's bloodless countenance in vain assumed an air of firmness.

"Save me, Madam, if possible, and I swear to you that this

outrage shall never be betrayed. I and my servant will instantly remove, and you shall have no others quartered on you."

The lady stood aghast, and unable to utter a word.

The men cried out, "Don't believe him, Madam; let us make complaints impossible;" and they took up the helpless beings, and brought their feet near to the mouth of the furnace. "Say but the word, and in three minutes there won't be a vestige of either of them. We can never be detected—there won't be an atom of bone left, and their buttons will be undistinguished in the cinders. Say the word, Madam—say the word; they will be senseless in three seconds; the furnace is in full glow, and they will be turned into steam and ashes in half a minute."

It was an awful moment! the men had not exaggerated the effect of the furnace, for the intense white heat, much greater than that of a glass-house, would have volatilised every particle of the hapless wretches in an instant. The men held both the bodies in the attitude of throwing them into the furnace, and as their mistress's terror deprived her of the power of speech, they took silence for consent, and were proceeding to put their threat into execution, when the son, who had only intended to frighten the offenders, and never contemplated the actual murder, screamed out his horror, and threw himself on his knees to intercede for them. The mother had by this time found her tongue, and joined the prayers with those of the son; but it was not till after very long and urgent entreaties that they succeeded in arresting the hands of the ruffians, who were gloating in anticipation of so complete and so safe a vengeance. Indeed, except by the confession of one of the parties, detection would have been absolutely impossible.

The officer and his servant were liberated, the latter placed in bed delirious, and the officer was in no frame of mind to do justice to Madame L—'s cookery. I venture to guess that the fowl went away untasted.

The next day both officer and man were removed to fresh quarters; but the servant's delirium gave rise to suspicion; and although the officer contended that the whole was a fable, it is supposed that his fellow soldiers believed his story, for the manufactory was shortly afterwards burnt to the ground and the men thrown out of employment for months.

**MEXICO AND TEXAS.**—A letter has been received at Lloyd's from their agent at Galveston, announcing the intended blockade of the Mexican coast by the Texans. It is stated that the British West India steamers will not be interfered with in their regular communications with these ports.

**IRON STEAMER.**—An iron steamer, for the use of the Royal Navy on Lake Ontario, has lately arrived out from home. It came, of course, in pieces; but the Government having sent out competent persons, it is to be put up forthwith. In the same vessel which brought out the iron steamer arrived the magnificent engines of the steam-frigate Cherokee, now almost ready for launching. We have received intelligence on which we can rely, to the effect that the Lords of the Admiralty have determined to put the naval establishments at Point Frederick on a substantial and permanent footing.—*Kingston paper.*

**A NICE DISTINCTION.**—"Well," says I, "they ain't such an enlightened people as we are, that's sartin; but they don't justify you a bit, you hadn't ought to have stolen that watch. That was wrong, very wrong indeed. You might have trade with him, and got it for half nothin'; or bought it and failed, as some of our importin' merchants sew up the soft-horned British; or swapped it, and forgot to give the exchange; or bought it and give your note, and cut stick before the note became due. There is a thousand ways of doin' it honestly and legally, without resortin' as foreigners do to stealin'. We are a moral people—a religious, high-minded, and a high-spirited people; and can do any and all the nations of the universal world out of anything, in the hundred and millions of siever shifts there are in trade; but for stealin', I despise it; it's a low, blackguard, dirty, mean action; and I must say you're a disgrace to our great nation! An American citizen never steals, he only gains the advantage!"—*Sam Slick.*

**CROCKFORD'S CLUB.**—For several years (observes the *Edinburgh Review*) deep play went on at all these clubs—fluctuating both as to locality and amount—till, by degrees, it began to flag. It was at a low ebb when Mr. Crockford came to London, and laid the foundation of the most colossal fortune that was ever made by play. He began by taking Watier's old club-house, in partnership with a man named Taylor. They set up a hazard-bank, and won a great deal of money, but quarrelled and separated at the end of the first year. Taylor continued where he was, had a bad year, and broke. Crockford removed to St. James's-street, had a good year, and immediately set about building the magnificent club-house which bears his name. It rose like a creation of Aladdin's lamp; and the genii themselves could hardly have surpassed the beauty of the internal decorations, or furnished a more accomplished *maitre d'hôte* than Ude. To make the company as select as possible, the establishment was regularly organised as a club, and the election of members vested in a committee. "Crockford" became the rage, and the votaries of fashion, whether they liked play or not, hastened to enrol themselves. The Duke of Wellington was an original member, though (unlike Blucher, who repeatedly lost everything he had to play) the great Captain was never known to play deep at any game but war or politics. Card-tables were regularly placed, and whist was played occasionally; but the aim, end, and final cause of the whole, was the hazard-bank, at which the proprietor took his nightly stand, prepared for all comers. There was a recognised limit, at which (after losing a certain sum) he might declare the bank broke for the night; but he knew his business too well to stop. The speculation, it is hardly necessary to add, was eminently successful. During several years, every thing that any body had to loose, and cared to risk, was swallowed up. *Le Wellington des Joueurs* lost £23,000 at a sitting, beginning at twelve at night, and ending at seven the following evening. He and three other noblemen could not have lost less, sooner or later, than £100,000 a piece. Others lost in proportion (or out of proportion) to their means; but we leave it to less occupied moralists, and better calculators, to say how many ruined families went to make Crockford a millionaire—for a millionaire he was and is, in the English sense of the term, after making the largest possible allowance for bad debts. A vast sum, perhaps half-a-million, is due to him; but as he won all his debtors were able to rise, and easy credit was the most fatal of his lures, we cannot make up our minds to condole with him on that amount, faithful though it be. He retired a few years ago, much as an Indian chief retires from a hunting country when there is not game enough left for his tribe.

**THE LIGHT FOR ALL NATIONS.**—**GOODWIN SANDS.**—At present the caisson is sunk below the sands sixteen feet at low water mark, and the whole portion is now forty-two feet high, which is nine feet above high water.

**PIRACY IN THE LEVANT.**—A Smyrna letter of the 27th ult., says:—"A new act of piracy has just been committed in the very bay of Carabourou, attended with circumstances of great ferocity. A Calymniote boat, with a crew of eight men, which had come to Smyrna with a cargo of sponge for sale, left this port on the 12th, to return to Calymnos, with the money received from the sale. This being known to the pirates, they made their attack during the night, killed seven of the crew, and took possession of the money, provisions, and everything of any value on board the boat. The Governor of Smyrna, on being made acquainted with this sanguinary deed, gave orders for every exertion to be made to discover the perpetrators of this atrocious crime."

## POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XI.

## MR. WALTER, M.P.

Ere the prorogation of the Imperial Parliament, and what time the odour of bribery came strong from it into the nostrils of the people, there burst a long but gentle word upon the tympanum of the national ear, and men pronounced it COMPROMISE! It astonished innocent minds; it exposed guilty members, and frightened Mr. Roebuck out of everything but his personality, his propriety, and his wits. In this word "Compromise," associated, as alliteratively it was, with "Corruption," the salubrious and beautiful village of Nottingham was in no small measure involved. There had been a four thousand pound note of hand whispering away, with its paper magic, the entire franchise of the place; and Mr. Roebuck hoped to make either the note or the franchise valueless—he didn't care which. Parliament, however, was not to be bamboozled out of a borough by any honesty in man; the franchise was not suspended, the writ was issued; the great doors of St. Stephen's were handsomely slammed at the end of the session; and here is Mr. Walter, M.P. for Nottingham aforesaid, the living result of all the events we have been narrating!

Mr. Walter, as a public man, has not cut out his career into such brilliant and dazzling episodes that we require to seize upon them as landmarks of chronology, and march them up before the reader in the solemn order of time. No, as our printer's devil sapiently suggests to us, we can "do him without dates." He is a man for general information.

We must not conceal from society the fact, that the notoriety which Mr. Walter has been made to possess in the world of politics is derivable principally, if not solely, from his connection with the *Times* newspaper, of which he is a leading and influential proprietor. Those who object to his professed principles, find it his greatest vice that he has anything to do with that thundering journal, although, for our own parts, we cannot see the objection to share the vast power, influence, and money which are linked in with its existence as the Jupiter Tonans of the English press. People, however, have been very vindictive towards Mr. Walter upon that score, and have talked and written bitter things both against the gentleman and the paper.

We remember when Knowles's play of the *Hunchback* came out in 1833, the letting loose of a most formidable pasquinade, which began in these terms:—

"There is a play of worth and wit,  
Which Knowles in modern times hath writ,  
Where Master Walter wears, alack!  
An ugly hunch upon his back.  
Now in this year of Thirty-three,  
Another Walter you may see,  
Who owns—vile theme for poets' rhymes—  
An uglier hunchback, called the *Times*.  
Its shape it changes like the sea;  
But whatsoe'er that shape may be,  
It still is foul deformity!"

In this gentlemanly strain the verses continued, and here and there touched up the journal with some severity—*par exemple*:

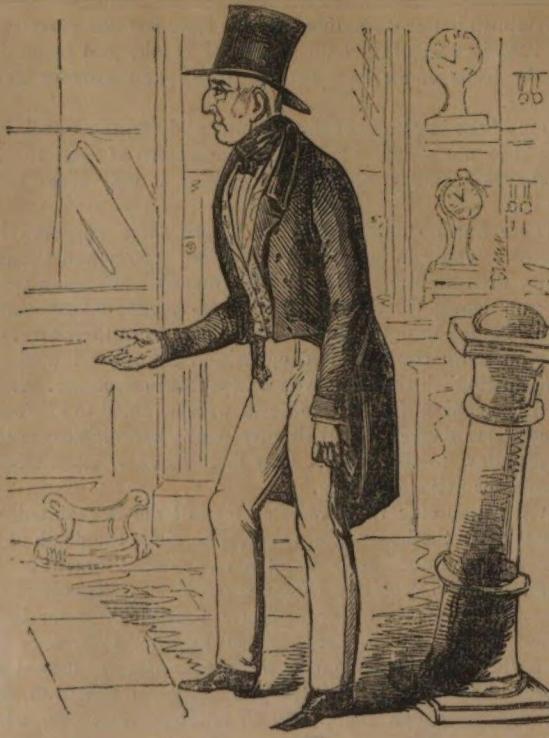
"Based on a pinnacle of pride,  
No liar before so much hath lied,  
And strange, as if the world defying,  
No liar hath gained so much by lying.  
Without one principle to boast,  
Save that by which it wins the most;  
Whose friends, if any cling unto it,  
Are valued by the good they do it;  
Whose foes may safely rest secure,  
Are only foes while they are poor;  
Whose virtues—no, we sore regret,  
It never had a virtue yet,  
Or, if it had, its sins so cover it,  
That no one ever could discover it."

And so on to the ringing of all the changes of satirical invective.

Now, if the *Times* journal really possesses (which we by no means assert) any claims to the polite vocabulary which is here bestowed upon it, we think it would be going a good deal too far to fasten so good a character upon Mr. Walter himself. Yet it is astonishing how the gaping world will have it, that the paper is the man, or that the man is the paper; and even Mr. Roebuck went so far in his place in the House of Commons, or some other respectable sanctuary, as to declare that the best way of obtaining revenge for any attack that might appear in the *Times* journal, would be to horsewhip Mr. Walter, to his personal dislike to whom has been attributed his active desire to purify the streams of Parliament. We, however, have acquitted him of this, and that ought to be enough for him.

Mr. Walter for some time represented Berkshire, in which county he has a beautiful estate, whither, however, for reasons easily conceived, Mr. Roebuck has never been invited. He also engaged a few years back in a strong contest for Southwark, in which he was defeated, and it then became amusing to see the sort of recrimination which the *Dispatch*, the paper of the mob, belaboured him with. The *Times* had written Alderman Harmer, the proprietor of the *Dispatch*, out of the mayoralty, and the *Dispatch* was writing Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the *Times*, out of his seat for that respectable borough, the capital of which is the Queen's Bench. We are not chronologists, and the order of events might have been *vice versa* to that in which we put them, but the fact remains the same; and the incident furnished a fine specimen of bludgeon warfare on the one hand, and Billingsgate on the other. Of course the *Times* exploded the politer gunpowder.

All the transactions of Mr. Walter with reference to the town of Nottingham, which he now represents, are, of course, too recent to make a "refresher" necessary to our readers.



MR. WALTER, M.P.

We therefore leave him in the happy possession of his incorruptible seat.

The politics of Mr. Walter are modified Conservative. He is an active and persevering opponent of the New Poor-law, for which we honour him; and we believe that, personally and privately, he is a benevolent protector of the lower classes. On the question of Corn-laws he goes further against the agriculturists than the present Government.

In person he is a well-looking old gentleman; and in purse he has gold enough to buy the "old gentleman" himself.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE.**—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market since our last reports have been limited, they having amounted to only 240 quarters, while the stands have been moderately supplied with samples. The demand, however, has ruled excessively dull, and, in the few sales effected, an abatement from 1s to 4s per quarter has been submitted to by the Factors. Upwards of 51,000 quarters of Wheat have come to hand from abroad, the inquiry for which has ruled dull, at very low figures. Barley and malt have proved a mere drug. The best sound oats have gone off at full prices; but other kinds have suffered an abatement of quite 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour have had a downward tendency.

**Wheat**—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 48s 50s 51s; fine, 52s 54s 56s; old, 52s 56s 57s 58s; White, new, 50s 52s 64s; fine, 58s to 59s; superfine, new, 60s 61s 62s 63s; Talavera, 63s 64s 65s; old, 62s 63s 64s; Foreign, free, 47s 50s 64s; fine, 54s 56s 60s; superfine, 50s 62s 64s.

**Rye**—New, 35s 37s.

**Barley**—Grinding, 24s 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Malting ditto, 28s 29s; fine, 29s 30s; Distilling, 22s 27s.

**Oats**—Feed, English, 20s 23s; fine, 21s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 20s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Scotch, potatoe, 27s 28s; fine, 29s 00s; Scotch feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 24s 25s; Irish, potatoe, 24s 25s; fine, 25s 26s; Irish, feed, white, 14s 17s 19s; fine, 19s 20s 21s; black, 19s 20s 00; fine, 20s 21s 00s; Foreign, feed, free, 22s 24s.

**Imperial Weekly Average**—Wheat, 56s 5d; Barley, 25s 9d; Oats, 19s 5d; Rye, 32s 9d; Beans, 33s 8d; Peas, 33s 11d.

**Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty**—Wheat, 61s 10d; Barley, 27s 7d; Oats, 20s 10d; Rye, 33s 8d; Beans, 34s 5d; Peas, 34s 2d per quarter.

**Duty on Foreign Corn**—Wheat, 11s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 7s 6d; Beans, 8s 6d; Peas, 8s 6d.

## PROVISIONS.

**Bread**—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8*½*d; of household ditto, 7*½*d to 8d for the 4lb loaf.

**Butter**—Fresh butter, 13s 0d to 14s 0d per doz. lb; second quality, 12s 0d to 12s 6d. Irish butter: Cork, 80s to 83s; Waterford, 80s to 84s; Chomel, 75s to 82s; Belfast, 70s to 80s.—Fine Dutch, 92s to 100s.

**Cheese**—Cheshire, 58s to 79s; Derby, plain, 50s to 54s; ditto, coloured, 60s to 66s; Wilts, double, 49s to 62s; ditto, thin, 41s to 52s; Somerset, 60s to 70s.

**Tea**—Free-trade Congou, 1s 8*½*d; Ditto Company's, 1s 9d per lb.

**Sugar**—per cwt.—Barbadoes, 62s to 66s 6d; St. Lucia, 59s to 66s 0d; Refined, 78s 0d to 79s 0d.

**Coffee**—per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 140s.

**Cocoa**—per cwt.—West India, 36s to 40s.

**Coal**—Adair's, 16s 0d; Old Tanfield, 13s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 18s 6d; Hilda, 17s 6d; Killingworth, 17s 6d; Lambton, 19s 9d; Stewart's, 20s 0d; Caradoc, 20s 0d; Hartlepool, 19s 9d; Blythe, 13s 3d; Howards, 15s 6d per ton. Ships arrived, 61.

**Hay and Straw**—Old Meadow Hay, 60s to 95s; New ditto, 55s to 90s; New Clover Hay, 80s to 110s; Old ditto, 100s to 120s; Oat Straw, 36s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 38s to 40s per load.

**Meat**—Smithfield, to sink the offal—Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 2d. Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass—Beef, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; Pork, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 0d. Although we had large quantities of meat on sale in the above markets, the demand, generally speaking, has ruled steady, at full rates of currency.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 16 <i>½</i> d	India Stock, 25 <i>½</i> pm
3 per Cent Reduced, 93 <i>½</i>	Ditto Bonds, 36 pm
3 per Cent Consols, 92 <i>½</i>	Ditto Old Annuities,
3 <i>½</i> per Cent Reduced, 101 <i>½</i>	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3 <i>½</i> per Cent, 100 <i>½</i>	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d, 40 pm
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 51 pm
Long annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 51 pm
Jan. 1860, 12 <i>½</i>	Bank Stock for Acct.
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Opg.
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Opg. 93 <i>½</i>

## SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 44	London and Blackwall ( p), 8
Edinburgh and Glasgow (60 p), 49 <i>½</i>	London and Birmingham (90 p), 182
Great Western (65 p), 85 <i>½</i>	Ditto Thirds ( p), 59 <i>½</i>
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 61 <i>½</i>	Ditto New Shares ( p), 30 <i>½</i>
Ditto Fifth (4 p), 8	London and South Western ( £41 6s 10d p), 63 <i>½</i>
London and Brighton (50 p), 33 <i>½</i>	

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

CROWN-OFFICE.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Ipswich.—John Neilstone Gladstone and Sackville Lane Fox, Esqrs., in the room of the Earl of Desart and Thomas Gladstone, Esqrs., whose election for the said borough has been declared to be void.

## OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—First Lieutenant Samuel Philip Townsend to be Second Captain, vice Campbell, retired on full pay; Second Lieutenant Alexander Caesar Hawkins to be First Lieutenant, vice Townsend.

## DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

H. BIRD, late of Milan Cottage, bat now of 18, Caroline-place, Hampstead-road, surgeon.

## BANKRUPTS.

C. E. GARMAN, 161, Tottenham Court-road, chemist.

W. HEAP, Burnley, Lancashire, coal merchant.

H. HICKMAN, Dudley, Worcestershire, druggist.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- J. MILLAR, Houston, Renfrewshire writer.
- J. SMITH, Edinburgh, glass merchant.
- J. ROSS, Borrowstoun-mains, Linlithgowshire, farmer.
- J. LOGAN, Rothsay, grocer.
- J. POTTER, Fowlis, by Broxham, farmer.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27.

## LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S-OFFICE, AUGUST 25.

The Queen will receive those ladies and gentlemen, who may be desirous of paying their respects to her Majesty, at the Palace of Holyrood House, on Friday the 2nd September next, at two o'clock. Ladies may appear without trains of feathers. Gentlemen in levee dresses. The ladies and gentlemen who purpose attending this reception, are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon, one to be left with the Queen's page in attendance in the ante-room, and the other to be delivered to the lord in waiting, who will announce the same to her Majesty. And those ladies who are to be presented, are hereby informed, it is absolutely necessary that their names, together with the names of the ladies who are to present them, should be sent to Sir William Martin, at No. 62, George-street, Edinburgh, before two o'clock on Tuesday, the 30th inst.; and those gentlemen who are to be presented, will also send to Sir William Martin their names, together with the names of the gentlemen who are to present them, in order that they may be submitted for the Queen's approbation.

CROWN-OFFICE, AUGUST 22.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON: SOUTHERN DIVISION.—Lord Charles Wellesley in the room of John Willis Fleming, Esq.

## BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

T. ASPINALL, Southwark, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. WALSH and E. HALFORD, Nottingham, tailors.

## BANKRUPTS.

J. REEVE, High Holborn, carver and gilder.

C. NEWMAN, Scrips, Essex, miller.

C. J. TOWNLEY, Liverpool, share broker.

J. PALMER, Lynn, Norfolk, draper.

J. S. MOTTRAM, Alrewas, Staffordshire, woolstapler.

J. EARLAND, Lower Tame-street, victualler.

J. CLARK, Huttoft, Lincolnshire, cotton-winder.

T. BENSON, Darlington, Durham, grocer.